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# SUID-AFRIKAANSE BIBLIOTEKE

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# SUID-AFRIKAANSE BIBLIOTEKE

Die Amptelike Orgaan van die Suid-Afrikaanse Biblioteekvereniging

Deel 29

Julie 1961

No. 1

## DIE PROBLEEM VAN ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES

LESERS van ons blad en diegene wat belang stel in die werk van die Suid-Afrikaanse Biblioteekvereniging, sal stellig onthou dat ons Vereniging gedurende die afgelope aantal jare baie aandag bestee het aan die kwessie van ongewenste publikasies en sensuur.

In 1957 het die verslag van die Cronjé-kommissie (U.G. 42 van 1957) wat ondersoek ingestel het na die probleem van ongewenste publikasies in Suid-Afrika en aanbevelings gedoen het ter bekamping daarvan, verskyn. Destyds het die Raad van ons Vereniging so skerp verskil van sommige van die drastiese aanbevelings van dié Kommissie dat 'n memorandum oor die hele aangeleentheid waarin die sienswyse van ons Vereniging kortliks uiteengesit is, aan die Minister van Binnelandse Sake voorgelê is. Die teks van dié memorandum het in hierdie blad op hierdie selfde plek verskyn in ons uitgawe van April 1958.

Gedurende die parlamentsitting van 1960 is daar toe uiteindelik, na herhaalde vertoë van sekere pressiegroepe, 'n wetsontwerp op ongewenste publikasies ingedien. Alhoewel hierdie wetsontwerp na die eerste lesing na 'n gekose komitee van die Volksraad verwys is en uiteindelik verval het, was dit van so 'n drastiese aard dat dit wydverspreide en heftige protes uitgelok het. Ook die Suid-Afrikaanse Biblioteekvereniging het op besadigde wyse sy besware teen die wetsontwerp onder die aandag van die owerhede gebring.

Die vernaamste besware het die volgende ingesluit: verwerping van die beginsel van 'n Raad van Publikasies wat mag sou hê om publikasies te verbied en sonder wie se goedkeuring of vrystelling geen publikasie sou kan verskyn nie; beswaar teen die feit dat daar van die beslissings van hierdie Raad geen reg van appèl na die geregshoue toegestaan is nie en ten slotte teen die feit dat die wetsontwerp nie eksplisiet voorsiening gemaak het vir die oorweging van die kunswaarde en oogmerk van die skrywer van 'n boek as oor die gewenstheid daarvan besluit word nie.

Vanjaar op 8 Junie het die Minister van Binnelandse Sake weer 'n wetsontwerp op ongewenste publikasies by die Volksraad ingedien en aangekondig dat dit na die eerste lesing na 'n gekose komitee verwys sal word. Dit beteken dat die regering nie die inhoud van die wetsontwerp as 'n beginselsaak beskou nie. Nadat ons die inhoud van hierdie nuwe wetsontwerp bestudeer het, is dit vir ons aangenaam om te konstateer dat ons vernaamste besware teen die wetsontwerp van 1960 in die jongste uit die weg geruim is.

Groot moeite is gedoen om ongewenstheid so noukeurig moontlik in die nuwe wetsontwerp te omskryf. So word publikasies wat beskou word as onbetaamlik, onweloweglik, of vir die openbare sedes as aanstootlik of skadelik, geag ongewens te wees. Dieselfde geld vir publikasies wat godslasterlik is, enige bevolkingsdeel belaglik of veragtelik voorstel, skadelik is vir betrekkinge tussen die bevolkingsdele, nadelig is vir die veiligheid of goeie orde, of hofsake, veral egskeidingsake, op aanstootlike wyse rapporteer.

Die huidige raad van sensors kan besluit watter publikasies ongewens is en hoef nie meer na die Minister om 'n beslissing te gaan nie. Die raad se beslissing is egter



onderhewig aan appèl na die provinsiale afdeling van die hooggeregshof en daarna ook na die appèlhof. Persone kan die raad, na die betaling van die voorgeskrewe gelde, raadpleeg oor die gewenstheid van materiaal wat hulle voornemens is om uit te gee, of in te voer.

Vervolgings teen invoerders of uitgewers van ongewenste publikasies word alleen op aanbeveling van die Raad van Sensors en op gesag van die prokureur-generaal ingestel.

Hierdie wetsontwerp is so 'n groot verbetering op die vorige dat 'n mens geneig

voel om dit sonder voorbehoud te verwelkom. Tog is daar kleinere gebreke, soos bv. dat die kunswaarde en die oogmerk van die skrywer nog nie uitdruklik in aanmerking geneem word by die oorweging van die ongewenstheid aldan nie van 'n publikasie nie. As die owerhede egter sal voortgaan om dieselfde bereidwilligheid om ag te slaan op verhoë aan die dag te lê, kan kleiner besware maklik uit die weg geruim word en bestaan daar die moontlikheid dat ons na jare uiteindelik 'n bevredigende oplossing vir die probleem sal vind.

D. L. E.

## DR. ABRAHAM FAURE, BOOK PROVIDER AND LIBRARY PIONEER

by

R. F. M. IMMELMAN

*Librarian, University of Cape Town*

IN THE 19th century few men contributed as much as Dr. Abraham Faure to the development of libraries in South Africa and that over the years from 1818 to 1875, a period of 58 years. Although his activities in many other fields are widely recognised, his work in this respect, however, remains comparatively unknown. As journalist, editor, preacher, minister, church leader; as protagonist for better educational facilities; as advocate of the provision of more reading matter; and as an active spirit in the cultural sphere and in social welfare enterprises, this versatile man stood out head and shoulders above his contemporaries in the Cape Colony. He initiated, supported and led so many activities in such diverse fields, that justice can hardly be done to his true stature in a single article. Although his role in other fields will be incidentally touched on in passing, we are here mainly concerned with his intellectual and educational activities in so far as they are concerned with writing, editing, publishing and providing books, but in particular with his work for libraries.

Born at Stellenbosch in 1795, he was educated at Gosport Academy in England and later in Holland<sup>(1)</sup>. When he arrived back in South Africa in 1818, he was immediately nominated — those were the days when the Government appointed ministers and placed them where it thought fit — as the minister at Graaff Reinet, where he remained until 1822<sup>(2)</sup>. His congregation covered the greater part of the Eastern Province. When the 1820 Settlers arrived, the Governor wanted to appoint Faure as clergyman of the Anglican Church to work among the settlers in Grahamstown. Faure was unwilling. As he had been ordained in a different denomination<sup>(3)</sup>, the Governor could not force him.

### FAURE'S WORK FOR EDUCATION

When Faure was transferred from Graaff Reinet to Cape Town in 1822, he immediately turned his attention to education. His aim was to provide secondary and eventually higher education in the Colony, so that candidates could be prepared locally for



the theological seminary, for the establishment of which he worked unceasingly from 1824 onwards. On Rev. George Hough's resignation in May 1823 as headmaster of the Grammar School in Cape Town, Lord Charles Somerset refused to appoint him as headmaster<sup>(4)</sup>. Later in the same year he therefore started *Riebeeck Institute*, a Dutch medium secondary school, in which Rev. J. C. Berrangé assisted him<sup>(5)</sup>. Upon the founding of the *South African College*, with which Faure was closely associated, the need for his private institution fell away. The College acted as a feeder for his projected theological seminary, but he saw that there still was a lack of a school to prepare pupils for entrance to the South African College. With him, to realise a need, was to act to remedy that situation. In 1830 therefore he revived the school *Tot Nut van 't Algemeen*<sup>(6)</sup>, originally founded in 1803. Faure remained chairman of its Board of Directors for 40 years until the institution closed down in 1870. It was for many years the most prosperous school in Cape Town, with an enrolment of over 300 pupils. Starting as a Dutch-medium school, it later became a dual-medium institution, with boys and girls taught separately under the same roof. From it pupils proceeded to the South African College.

Faure was, in addition, a member of the committee of the *Infant School Society*<sup>(7)</sup>, established in 1830, for the education of children between the ages of 1½ and 8 years. Dr. J. Adamson<sup>(8)</sup>, Dr. J. Philip<sup>(9)</sup>, H. E. Rutherford<sup>(10)</sup> and Hamilton Ross<sup>(11)</sup> were other moving spirits in this movement. Particularly important was the fact that from 1822 Faure had become a member of the *Bible and School Commission*<sup>(12)</sup>, the body which supervised education in the Colony, before, in 1839, the Cape Education Department was established. This Commission was never very effective. Faure and Dr. James Adamson however wrote an historical account of its work<sup>(13)</sup>, which gives a valuable insight into the state of education before the recommendations of Sir John Herschel

resulted in the appointment of Dr. J. Rose Innes as first Superintendent General of Education<sup>(14)</sup>.

Faure remained associated with the governing bodies of the South African College for very many years (1829—70) and, particularly in the earlier years, played an intimate part in its running. There are many documents in his handwriting, on a wide diversity of subjects, in the University of Cape Town Archives<sup>(15)</sup> to bear this out drawing attention, in several instances, to the need for books as a requisite for more effective teaching at the College. By starting *Sunday Schools*<sup>(16)</sup> in Cape Town in 1844 — for the first time in South Africa — Faure was again true to his chief aim of fostering education at all times in every possible way. He was also in 1849 the founder of the first teachers' training college in South Africa, having been a member since 1827 of the *Onderwyskommissie* of the Dutch Reformed Church Synod which had supervision of all church schools in the Colony<sup>(17)</sup>.

Faure's most cherished ideal in his educational striving was, it would be true to say, the establishment of a *theological seminary* for training ministers of the Dutch Reformed Church locally. He remained convinced that that was the only way to secure adequate numbers of candidates for the ministry. The many congregations which remained vacant for many years and the very far-flung congregations, which could not be divided up because of lack of ministers, seemed to him the root causes of the want of spiritual life and growth in the Church. The latter in his opinion had a very important role to play, in the country areas particularly, in helping to provide educational facilities for the colonists and in raising their general cultural level. As a result of his experiences on the Eastern Frontier, Faure thus became an advocate of and worker for education. Better educational facilities, the provision of reading matter and the establishment of libraries were to his mind different facets of one and the same problem.

## PROVIDING READING MATTER

(a) *Influences on Faure*

Two prominent men exercised a decisive influence on Dr. Abraham Faure, viz., Rev. Meent Borchers of Stellenbosch and Dr. David Bogue of the Gosport Academy in England<sup>(18)</sup>. Faure grew up at Stellenbosch at the feet of the Rev. Mr. Borchers, the minister there from 1786 to 1832. The latter was a talented man, whose poem "De Maan", published in 1802, was the first literary work to be written and printed in South Africa. In later days he was a regular contributor of historical articles to Faure's periodical *Het Nederduitsch Zuid-Afrikaansch Tydschrift* (between 1824 and his death in 1832). Faure was called on to preach the sermon at the funeral of the Rev. M. Borchers, in which he acknowledged his debt to him<sup>(19)</sup>. Faure emulated Borchers in striving to acquire as wide a background of general knowledge as possible and in devoting all his spare moments to study — characteristics which remained true of him even in later life.

The second and even more important influence on Faure was that of Dr. David Bogue<sup>(20)</sup>, the principal and founder of the Gosport Academy near Portsmouth, where missionaries of the London Missionary Society were trained. Bogue's example in founding such an Academy inspired Faure to work for the establishment of a theological seminary in South Africa, which he was fortunate enough to live to see realised. From Bogue, too, Faure learnt to appreciate the value and the importance of church history, lessons which bore fruit in his appointment as church archivist at the Cape, a post which he held for nearly half a century. He investigated the records in his charge for articles, which were published in his various journals.

(b) *Bible Distribution*

Faure also took to heart Bogue's firm belief in the power of the printed word, in the value of reading devotional literature and in the desirability of encouraging reading

habits in the churchgoing public<sup>(21)</sup>. These ideas, too, Faure applied, throughout his long life, in a practical way in South Africa. At all times he remained a firm advocate of the importance of the written word<sup>(22)</sup>. His work of providing reading matter, particularly for the Dutch-speaking colonists, commenced at Graaff Reinet, of which more in a later section. Subsequently in Cape Town he carried on the same work on a larger scale. Bogue had taken an active interest in Bible distribution. So did Faure. From the time he became resident in Cape Town, he participated in and actively supported the work of the *Zuid Afrikaansche Bijbelvereniging*, eventually becoming its chairman for many years. Not only did this body make Bibles more generally available, but it also distributed hymnbooks and other devotional literature. When, in addition, in the early 1820's a branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society was established in South Africa, these two bodies worked closely together and Faure was actively concerned with both.<sup>(23)</sup> They also distributed tracts, mainly Dutch, imported from the Netherlands. When in 1843 he visited the Voortrekkers in Natal at the request of the Cape Church, he took with him a large consignment of books and tracts.<sup>(24)</sup> In 1845, Faure was instrumental in sending a consignment of books to the trekkers living beyond the boundaries of the Cape Colony, "wat met groot erkentelikeid ontvang is".<sup>(25)</sup>

(c) *Tracts*

Dr. Bogue had further been a founder in England of the Religious Tract Society<sup>(26)</sup> and was a fervent believer in the value of tracts as reading matter for the common man. Once more in this respect, too, Faure followed the example of his mentor and founded in 1831 a counterpart in South Africa of the English body, viz., the *Zuid Afrikaansch Tractaat en Boek Genootschap*. This body for the next 40 years issued hundreds of thousands of tracts. Faure, besides translating many English and American tracts for local publication, and writing others, also contributed a few books to their

series of religious publications.<sup>(27)</sup> In 1851 he further assisted in founding the *Kaapsch Tractaat Genootschap*, which issued similar publications, both as single items and in regular series.

#### (d) Journals

Besides importing, writing and translating tracts for the Cape tract societies, Faure in the meantime was steadily pursuing his ideal of providing reading matter in an accessible form and at a cheap rate, which he considered could be best supplied in magazine form. Becoming acquainted with Thomas Pringle, then sub-librarian at the South African Public Library, he joined forces with him in publishing a journal alternately in English and Dutch<sup>(28)</sup>. Faure undertook the Dutch magazine, *Het Nederduitsch Zuid-Afrikaansch Tydschrift*, a general journal with a high moral tone and a religious bias which aimed at "bevordering van den godsdienst benevens de letteren en wetenschappen"<sup>(29)</sup>. Pringle soon fell foul of the Governor and only two numbers of his journal appeared. How Faure, however, managed to steer clear of Lord Charles Somerset's embargo on publications, as applied to Fairbairn and Pringle between 1824—1828, can partly be explained by his adroitness and scrupulous care in avoiding any political comment. In accounts of the struggle for the freedom of the press in the 1820's, the fact that Somerset's injunction against publishing was never applied to Faure's journal, has never been sufficiently stressed. The fact that his was a Dutch publication does not adequately explain the situation. Faure carried the journal single-handed, until after 1832 his successor as professor of Dutch at the South African College, Dr. A. N. E. Changuion, came to his rescue, both in editorial work and by contributing many a learned and informative article.

The importance of Faure's journal can scarcely be over-estimated, particularly during the first few years of its existence, because at first it was the only Dutch publication in existence, which appeared at frequent intervals. Within a few years Dutch

newspapers began to emerge, but although in this way more reading matter became available, yet there was still a demand for his type of semi-religious publication with, in every issue, its sermons and homilies, church news and historical articles, as well as more general information culled from overseas publications. The pity is that Faure did not sign his own contributions, so that today it is difficult to identify them with any degree of certainty. All that can be definitely stated is, that he personally wrote many of the articles in the journals he edited. It should not be forgotten that Borchers' articles in Faure's journal on early colonial history were the first serious attempts to utilize our archival records. Van Riebeeck's journal also appeared therein for the first time in successive issues.

As editor of periodical publications, Faure was actively engaged in journalism for 45 years, that is, from 1824—1869. Besides his professional work as minister of the Mother Church in South Africa and, for part of the time, as professor of Dutch at the South African College — in addition to many other activities — he continued to carry on his writing and editorial work. In 1843 he founded *De Honigby*, which he ran until 1849, when he founded *De Kerkbode* — still in existence today — of which he remained editor for 20 years until 1869. The latter two journals were more specifically organs of the Dutch Reformed Church, which aimed at spreading church news and views amongst its members. As editor of these three journals alone, Faure's achievement was phenomenal. Undoubtedly he succeeded in providing his compatriots, for the first time, with reading matter in their home language and with a local slant. The influence of these journals during his 45 years of editorial work was without question of very great significance.

#### (e) Book Clubs

Although more bookshops and newspapers came into existence at the Cape during the 1830's and 1840's and although many booksellers began to engage in publishing, yet Faure continued to feel that there



was a need for more reading matter in the form of Dutch books. He therefore in 1853 founded the *Zuid-Afrikaansche Christelijke Boeken Vereeniging*<sup>(30)</sup>. It also had a children's department, which was the first attempt to provide children in South Africa with appropriate books. This Society aimed at issuing three to four books every year, either written and published locally, or overseas works republished in Cape Town, or alternatively, English books translated and published here or Dutch books published in Holland, which were selected as the Society's "books of the year". Suitable labels were pasted in each copy and sent to members. It was really a religious book club, for which members were recruited by Faure's colleagues in congregations all over the Colony, as well as in the new states arising beyond its borders. This Society, in the 20 years or so of its existence, distributed thousands of copies of well known devotional works, writings by well known churchmen from many countries on religious life, as well as biographies of religious leaders in Germany, Holland, the United States or Britain. These works found their way into many homes throughout the Colony, even to the most isolated farms and were instrumental in making books, other than Bibles, hymnbooks or volumes of sermons, available to the ordinary colonist.

#### FAURE'S WRITINGS

Dr. Faure wrote a great deal, but his contributions mainly appeared in the journals which he edited from 1824—69, so that today it is difficult to obtain a clear impression of the real extent, range and quality of his writings. We do know, however, that they were considerable in number. In addition to those already mentioned previously, some other works will be dealt with in this section.

As the most impressive preacher and orator in the Dutch Reformed Church of his day, he was generally selected to officiate on festive occasions<sup>(31)</sup>, e.g. both at the laying of the foundation stone in 1833 and later at the inauguration in 1847 of the

Nieuwe Kerk, Cape Town; similarly at the dedication in 1832 of the Wynberg Dutch Reformed Church and of the rebuilt Groote Kerk in the early 1840's. The sermon which he preached at the consecration of his brother Dr. P. E. Faure as minister at Wynberg, may be cited as an example:

*Leerrede over den Pligt en de wederzydsche Betrekking van Leeraar en Gemeente; uitgesproken door den Wel-Eerw. Heer A. Faure, in de Wynbergsche Kerk, op den 7den December 1834, by Geleghheid van de Bevestiging van den Wel-Eerw. Heer P. E. Faure, tot Leeraar aldaar.* Kaapstad, Gazette Kantoor, 1835. xii, 27 pp.

In 1839 he published a translation of *Call to the Unconverted* by Richard Baxter, the 17th century Puritan writer, viz.

*Roepstem tot de Onbekeerden, of de Weg ten Hemel aangewezen.* Uit het Engelsch vertaald, met eene Voorrede, door A. Faure. Kaapstad, Richert & Pike, Voor het "Zuid-Afrikaansch Traktaat en Boek Genootschap". 1839. 127 pp.

At St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church in Cape Town he preached an English sermon which later was published and entitled:

*Salvation offered to all — a Sermon preached in the Scottish Church, Cape Town, by A. Faure, senior minister of the Dutch Reformed Church, Cape Town.* Cape Town, Pike, 1840.

A few years later there followed dialogues concerning Biblical knowledge and church dogma:

*De Vriend der Behoeftigen.* Opnieuw uitgegeven door Abraham Faure, predikant te Kaapstad. Kaapstad, J. H. Collard, 1842.

Faure also wrote for the *Zuid-Afrikaansch Tractaat en Boek Genootschap*, a booklet to comfort the sick:

*Bybelsch Leesboek voor Kranken, aanbevolen door A. Faure, predikant in Kaapstad.* Kaapstad, Saul Solomon, 1844. 62 pp.

In this connection, Heyns indicates rather well the nature of some of his writings:

"Hy het al die tyd voortgegaan om stigtelike toesprakes in die vorm van traktaat uit te gee, maar hulle was weinig in getal, omdat hy liewers moeite gedoen het

om die kerklike tydskrifte daarvoor te gebruik. Die bekendste versameling van hierdie toesprakes wat nog bestaan is sy *Bijbelsch Leesboek voor Kranken*."<sup>(32)</sup>

The foreword was contributed too by Faure to one of the earliest publications issued by the *Zuid Afrikaansche Christelike Vereeniging* (the form and the spelling of this name appeared in an infinite number of variations):

*Levensbeschrijvingen*, uitgegeven door en voor rekening van de Zuid Afrikaansche Christelike Boekvereniging. Met Voorberigt van ds. A. Faure. 3 v. in 1. Kaapstad, N.H. Marais, 1854.

In this publication there appeared biographies of John Newton<sup>(33)</sup>, J. F. Oberlin<sup>(34)</sup> and Dr. H. R. van Lier<sup>(35)</sup>.

His *magnum opus* was undoubtedly Faure's oration on 7th April 1852 at the bicentenary celebrations of the landing of Van Riebeeck:

*Redevoering door Dr. Abraham Faure te Kaapstad bij het tweede Eeuwfeest ter Herinnering aan de Vestiging der Christelijke Kerk in Zuid-Afrika*. Kaapstad, N. H. Marais, 1852. 97 pp.

Another edition appeared under the imprint of Van de Sandt de Villiers and Tier in the same year. The address was revised and amplified with copious historical notes, which the *kerkraad* of the Groote Kerk then published in bookform. Spoelstra, the church historian, called it "'n ware goudmyn van kerkhistorisch materiaal"<sup>(36)</sup>. Here Faure the scholar was at work, utilizing the archival records which had been in his charge as church archivist and writing a historical work, which show a genuine familiarity with the use of original sources. He proved his ability to present data clearly and with the objectivity of the true historian.

The kind of books and articles Faure wrote seem on the whole rather dull by today's standards, but one has to bear in mind that they represented the reading matter which was popular and to the general taste in that age.

Dr. F. C. L. Bosman<sup>(37)</sup> refers to Faure as the "vader der Suid-Afrikaansche Literatuur", because he was one of the earliest local writers; because he edited the first

local journals and strove to have South African writings published in the Colony.

"Als Schrijver is Abraham Faure een van de verdienstelikste onder onze predikanten geweest"<sup>(38)</sup>.

In all respects he was a true pioneer among South African authors.

#### FAURE'S ASSOCIATION WITH LIBRARIES

Dr. Abraham Faure was at different periods of his life concerned in a variety of capacities, with a number of libraries. They are here dealt with individually. One should bear in mind that, throughout his career, simultaneously with his work for libraries, he was endeavouring even more actively to provide reading matter for the general run of colonists, particularly for those less well educated and those living in rural parts.

##### (a) Graaff Reinet Church Library

Soon after his arrival in January 1819, we read in the Graaff Reinet church records<sup>(39)</sup>, that the chairman of the *kerkraad* (i.e. Faure) read a report to that body about the desirability of the establishment of a library for the use of church members. The project was unanimously approved, it being decided to house the books in the vestry. Certain regulations for the loan of books having been compiled, the supervision of the library and their application was entrusted to the treasurer of the church. Some calf-bound books from this Library have survived and are today still in the possession of the mother church at Graaff Reinet. In some of them Dr. Faure's signature may even yet be seen, presumably books from his personal collection, which he donated to the church library<sup>(40)</sup>. It is clear from the evidence that, wherever Faure was stationed, he immediately set about working energetically for the establishment of libraries.

The members of his congregation were thinly spread over an enormous area — practically the entire Eastern Province — where educational facilities were almost non-existent and communications primitive.

Only once or twice a year were his church members able to attend a church service, while the minister could at best not visit them more than once every few years. Books, even religious ones, were extremely scarce and very expensive: there were, in fact, no bookshops outside Cape Town. Even in the latter instance, books had to be imported and formed part of the general merchandise handled by the few, small shops.

Faure immediately saw the crying need for making more reading matter available to his parishioners, and therefore determined to utilize a local printing press for publishing a church magazine, as well as for printing sermons and pamphlets on religious or moral topics<sup>(41)</sup>. Secondly, he decided to establish a library, actually the first church library in South Africa<sup>(42)</sup>. Probably during the five years he studied in England and Holland, he had become acquainted with parish or parochial libraries, which had originally been founded throughout the British Isles by the Rev. Thomas Bray<sup>(43)</sup>, an English divine (1656—1730) who was the founder both of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, as well as a pioneer of parish libraries for the use of the poorer clergy. After his death his work had been carried on by his associates, who formed an organisation "The Friends of the Rev. Dr. Bray", in order to enable them to do so on a permanent basis. This body was still active in the mid 19th century<sup>(44)</sup>.

In 1822, without warning or consultation, Faure was transferred by the Governor to the Groote Kerk in Cape Town, where he was to spend the rest of his life until his death in 1875. Speedily he became implicated in the educational and the literary activities of the Mother City.

#### (b) *The Dessinian Library*

The Dessinian Library, as we know, had been bequeathed in 1761 to the Groote Kerk by J. N. von Dessin for the benefit of the public. He also left funds for adding to the library's bookstock<sup>(45)</sup>. Shortly after

the South African Public Library was established, the Dessinian Library was transferred in 1820 to its custody and a catalogue was compiled by Kaufmann and Von Manger<sup>(46)</sup>. The first mention of Faure's name is on 5th October 1825, when we read that the South African Public Library Committee resolved

"That Mr. Faure's Dutch Journal, and the weekly papers of Greig and Bridekirk, be added to the Library, to commence from their first numbers"<sup>(47)</sup>.

On 3rd June 1829 Rev. Abraham Faure, as the representative of the kerkraad of the Groote Kerk, attended a meeting of the Library Committee of the South African Public Library to discuss the Dessinian Library. On that occasion it was decided to "expend such sums of money belonging to that trust as may be required for the support and augmentation of that valuable collection, which is deposited as the nucleus of this Establishment"<sup>(48)</sup>.

A month later the Library Committee noted a letter from the kerkraad to the effect that "they approve of the following agreement entered into between the Revd. A. Faure and the Committee of that establishment. That the Dessinian Collection shall remain in that apartment allotted at present for the same."<sup>(49)</sup>

Mention was also made of the right of the Church to increase the Collection by expending money in buying libraries. Faure was then appointed one of a committee of three to direct the Dessinian Library<sup>(50)</sup>, which attended a meeting of the South African Public Library Committee on 28th April 1830 to approve the annual report. On 1st April 1833 a letter from Faure was read to the effect that the treasurer

"had been directed to discharge the claim of the Library of an annual grant from the Trustees of the Dessinian Collection".

This really amounts in effect to the appointment of Dr. Faure as manager of the Dessinian Library from 1829 onwards. In Cape Ordinance no. 71 of 1830, the position was legally established that the Dessinian Collection would be permanently under the care of the South African Public Library, but always remain the property of the



*kerkraad*. Faure was quite definitely the person responsible for settling the question in a way satisfactory to both parties:

"Faure het gesorg dat die kerk al sy regte oor die versameling behou het"<sup>(51)</sup>.

Furthermore:

"Hy het die enigste seggenskap gehad oor die keuse by die aankoop van boeke, het groot moeite gedoen om teen billike pryse groot versamelings by vendusies te kry, en het dit ver gebring met die groot werk van die katalogisering van al die boeke. Faure het gesorg dat die kerk se biblioteek aangevul word deur die aankoop van tydskrifte . . . Ten spyte van hewige teenstand op die *kerkraad* het hy die biblioteek so vinnig uitgebrei dat die saal in 1841 al te klein begin word het".<sup>(52)</sup>

The Dessinian Library was then housed in the Commercial Exchange building where the South African Public Library was located till the early 1860's<sup>(53)</sup>. Faure clearly aimed at making it a useful library for the ministers of the Dutch Reformed Church, on the lines of the clerical or parochial libraries in European countries, but lack of funds really prevented this ideal being attained. During the 1830's and 1840's, too, he had much opposition and trouble on the *kerkraad* in connection with the rebuilding of the Groote Kerk and the erection of the *Nieuwe Kerk* in Bree Street. These factors probably further frustrated the attainment of his hopes regarding the Dessinian Library.

#### (c) *The South African College Library*

The announcement in the *South African Commercial Advertiser* that the inauguration of the South African College would take place on 1st October 1829 in the Groote Kerk, was accompanied by an advertisement that the "Council of Managers and Directors" of the College had decided to establish a library for students and appealed to the public for "any Donation of Classical, Instructive, or Amusing Books" for that purpose<sup>(54)</sup>. A statement followed to the effect that "After Service a Collection will be received at the Church doors, in aid of the Students' Library"<sup>(55)</sup>. This practice

was repeated for the five subsequent years at each annual opening ceremony of the academic session. In 1829 this collection realised 500 rixdollars, but in 1831 and 1833 the amounts had dwindled to 140 and 50 rixdollars respectively. Unfortunately, owing to financial stringency, no books were bought with the money, which was indeed used for other purposes<sup>(56)</sup>. Gifts of books, however, had been received right from the day of inauguration of the College.

The question now arises: did Faure play any part in suggesting to the College Council or persuading it of the desirability, from the very beginning, of establishing a library at the College? Among the other leading founders of the College were Dr. Johannes de Wet<sup>(57)</sup> (father of the well-known Mrs. Koopmans de Wet), Dr. James Adamson<sup>(58)</sup> (founder of the Presbyterian Church in South Africa) and Sir John Truter<sup>(59)</sup> (the Chief Justice), all of whom were enlightened, well-educated and progressive men. All of them had studied at European universities, where they had seen the benefits to be derived by such institutions from the provision of a library. Any one of them as an individual, or all of them jointly, might have propagated the idea of a library for the College. Yet although information on the point is scanty and not absolutely conclusive, as to which of them took the lead in getting, at that early stage, the library recognised as an essential unit of the College organisation, the circumstantial evidence inclines one to conclude that the real moving spirit in this respect was none other than Faure.

Not only was he from the start a member of the preliminary committee of chief citizens which established the College, but he was also a founder-shareholder, a member of its first Council and from 1829-31 its first professor of Dutch, in which capacity he gave his services gratuitously. It must, moreover, not be forgotten that, in 1817, long before anyone else, he had been the first person to advocate establishing an institution of higher learning at the Cape<sup>(60)</sup>. From what we know of Faure's many activities in connection with writing, editing and publishing, establishing bodies

to distribute publications and to provide reading matter for the colonists, as well as for education and libraries, it would appear that it was wholly in line throughout his life with his character, career, outlook and achievements. It was most probably Faure himself who was mainly responsible for persuading the College founders to include a College Library in their early plans. To Faure then, in the writer's opinion, must go the credit for the initiative in trying to secure the establishment of a College Library in South Africa's first institution of higher education. It was not his fault that circumstances combined to render the achievement of his aims unattainable, until much later<sup>(61)</sup>. Faure, it may here be added, remained a member of the College Council from 1829-1873 and was in addition generally a Council representative on the College Senate, that is, on the body more intimately concerned with the educational curricula and actual teaching of the institution. Throughout his whole life Faure consistently worked to provide more reading matter for the colonists at the Cape, to ensure as wide a distribution of such books and pamphlets as possible and to make them available to people through libraries. The writer therefore is of the opinion that the idea of appealing for books at the opening of the College, is quite consistent with his action earlier in making a donation of books from his own book collection to the Graaff Reinet Church Library; and later on with his establishment of the *Zuid Afrikaansche Christelijke Boekenvereniging* and the *Kaapsch Tractaat Genootschap*. In the initial appeal for books for the South African College Library may therefore also be seen evidence of his influence and of his ideas.

#### (d) Swellendam Church Library

About the year 1834 Dr. William Robertson, minister at Swellendam, established a church library in that town<sup>(62)</sup>, on the lines of the one Faure had earlier started at Graaff Reinet. In this connection the following quotation is pertinent:

"Ek wil selfs so ver gaan om te beweër dat dr. Faure miskien vir dr.

Robertson aangespoor het om die Swellendamse Kerkbiblioteek op te rig, wat bevestig word deur die feit dat onder die boeke wat gevind is, ons een kry wat 'n geskenk van eersgenoemde aan hierdie biblioteek was, met sy naamtekening daarin. Daarby kom dat ons weet dat hy hom by ander geleenthede ook vir die oprigting van biblioteke beywer het".<sup>(63)</sup>

The book donated by Faure to the Swellendam Church Library is entitled:

*Het ware Christendom vergeleken met de heersende Denkwijze van deszelfs Belijders, bijzonder in de hoogere en Middelstanden*. Rotterdam, 1817.

It was a translation of a work by William Wilberforce, whose name is generally associated with the movement for the abolition of slavery in the British Empire. A number of other leading Capetonians also presented books. One may conclude that they had been urged thereto by Dr. Faure, probably in a public appeal to his congregation from the pulpit of the Groote Kerk or in a private approach. This we deduce from the fact that among them were men like P. D. Höhne, J. Combrinck and J. A. Bresler who were in close contact, it is known, with Faure in some of his manifold activities. Dr. William Robertson and Faure, of course, are known to have collaborated closely for many years in church matters. The evidence, in any case, indicates that Faure undoubtedly took a personal interest in the formation in a country town in the Colony of this second church library.

#### (e) Kweekskool Library

Most authorities<sup>(64)</sup> on the history of the Dutch Reformed Church agree that Faure should be regarded as the "Father" of the Theological Seminary at Stellenbosch (commonly known as the "Kweekskool").

From the time of the first synod of the Dutch Reformed Church in 1824, Faure propagated the idea, in season and out, of the desirability of the establishment at the Cape of a theological seminary in order locally to train ministers for the church. In fact earlier, in his letter in 1817 to the Secretary of State for the Colonies he had

already proposed the establishment of such an institution. He was appointed by the different synods as the convenor of various committees to work for the realisation of this aim, which took more concrete form from 1843 onwards<sup>(65)</sup>. The actual achievement of his cherished ideal eventually came about with the opening at Stellenbosch in 1859 of the Theological Seminary. A plaque on the column of the statue in front of the Kweekskool building, which shows his head in profile, commemorates Faure as a founder of that institution.

For our purpose, however, the main interest lies in the fact that in every appeal to establish such a Seminary which he made, he mentioned the necessity of building up a library of representative theological works, the writings of the Church Fathers, books on church history and so forth, as a essential feature of such an institution. When the Seminary was actually founded in 1859, he again pleaded for the inclusion of a library. Faure, therefore, one realises, consistently throughout his life pleaded and worked for the establishment of more libraries and for the provision of more books in all spheres of colonial life.

#### RETROSPECT

Dr. Abraham Faure was a man of letters, a prodigious worker, a public spirited man and a firm believer in the power of the printed word, but also a booklover who read widely himself and personally owned books. We know this was the case, for example, from his gift of some of his own books to the Graaff Reinet and Swellendam Church Libraries.

Some testimonies from his contemporaries will show how he was regarded during his lifetime. William Porter, the well known Attorney General of the Cape Colony (1839-1866), spoke of Faure as "a man of great weight and influence among his brethren of the Dutch Reformed Church"<sup>(66)</sup>. In his address at Faure's funeral, Dr. William Robertson stressed his public spiritedness<sup>(67)</sup>, while Rev. D. Postma, founder of the Gereformeerde (Dopper) Church in South Africa, said of him: "De oude Faure is met een

woord een man die leeft voor de dienst van God"<sup>(68)</sup>. J. Lion Cachet in 1862 wrote of him as "de meest invloedrijke man in de Kerk, . . . Velen noemen hem *Vader Faure*"<sup>(69)</sup>. Rev. A. Dreyer, the church historian, evaluates his stature as follows: "als kerklik leidsman, als literator en als opvoedkundige, heeft hij zoals weinige anderen, zich roem verworven"<sup>(70)</sup>.

For his work for education; for his literary activities; for his services to his Church, as well as for his labours in the interests of the inhabitants of the Cape Colony, Rutgers University of New Brunswick, N.J., in the United States, in 1862 paid tribute to Abraham Faure by conferring its honorary D.D. on him. For our purpose, in respect of his work in establishing libraries and providing reading matter, we could add to that citation by calling him *Abraham Faure, pioneer of libraries in South Africa*.

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11. A wealthy merchant prince of Cape Town who owned the Mount Nelson property in the Gardens and Sans Souci at Claremont. cf. *ibid.*, pp. 17, 51-2.
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23. Heyns, op. cit., p. 111.
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25. Heyns, op. cit. p. 112.
26. Du Toit, op. cit., p. 648.
27. See in section "Faure's writings", an example of such a book, viz. *Roepstem tot de Onbekeerden*.
28. Du Toit, op. cit., pp. 649-50.
29. Heyns, op. cit., p. 98.
30. Du Toit, op. cit., p. 650.
31. Heyns, op. cit., p. 49; Du Toit, op. cit. pp. 652, 658.
32. Heyns, op. cit., p. 104.
33. The English divine, John Newton (1725-1807), known for his evangelical fervour, was a great friend of William Cowper, the poet. His hymns brought him fame.
34. J. F. Oberlin (1740-1826), a German Protestant pastor, became known for his work for the material progress of his parishioners. He also instituted an itinerating library in his parish. Oberlin College in Ohio is named after him.
35. Dr. H. R. van Lier, *predikant* (1786-1793) of the Groote Kerk, Cape Town, was well-known for his writings of a devotional and evangelical nature. He was in correspondence with John Newton and was one of the persons in the 1790's who was responsible for inviting missionary societies to work in South Africa. cf. Hanekom, Dr. T. N. *Helperus Ritzema van Lier; die lewensbeeld van 'n Kaapse predikant uit die 18de eeu*. Kaapstad, N.G. Kerkuitgewers, 1959.
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49. *ibid.*, 7/7/1829.
50. *ibid.*, 6/4/1830.
51. Heyns, op. cit., p. 111.
52. *ibid.*, p. 111; and K. 1/20-22. Kerkraadsnotules, Kaapstad. 29/3/1838, p. 375; 6/7/1840, p. 164; 18/6/1841, p. 470.
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56. *ibid.*, pp. 5-6.
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## AFRIKAANSE BIBLIOTEEKTERMINOLOGIE

deur

D. L. EHLERS

DIE OUER lede van die Suid-Afrikaanse Biblioteekvereniging sal seker onthou dat die vereniging oor die afgelope 10—15 jaar af en toe aandag geskenk het aan die samestelling van 'n lys van Afrikaanse biblioteekterme. Gedurende dié tydperk is lyste op hul eie verantwoordelikheid opgestel deur persone soos mej. E. Hartmann, mnr. R. F. M. Immelman en dr. P. C. Coetzee. Tog het die behoefte aan 'n volledige, algemeen-aanvaarde lys terme bly voortbestaan en ek kan sonder vrees van teenspraak sê dat in die huidige stand van ons biblioteekontwikkeling so 'n lys uiters dringend noodsaaklik geword het. 'n Mens vra jouself bv. af hoe die dosente in biblioteekkunde hulle werk kan doen sonder so 'n gesaghebbende lys.

In die lig van hierdie omstandighede, wil ek hierdie lys\* van harte verwelkom en ook hulde bring aan die baanbrekers op hierdie gebied wat ek hierbo by name genoem het. Hierdie lys is slegs voorlopig en die plan is dat mnre. Malan en J. G. Kesting gevra sal word om die werk te finaliseer. Intussen versoek die vereniging alle belangstellendes om die voorlopige lys te bestudeer en kommentaar daarop aan die vereniging te stuur. In hierdie gees en met die hoop dat dit belangstelling sal help aanwakker, wil ek enkele opmerkings in verband met die lys maak.

Die samesteller het by meeste Engelse terme, meer as een Afrikaanse ekwivalent aangegee en soms is hulle m.i. nie almal toepaslik nie.

*Abridgement* word o.a. vertaal met *ingekorte druk*. Ek meen nie dat ingekort in hierdie sin in Afrikaans gebruik word, of gebruik behoort te word nie.

\* Suid-Afrikaanse Biblioteekvereniging: *Voorlopige tweetalige lys van Engels-Afrikaanse vakterme oor die biblioteekkunde en aanverwante vakgebiede*, saamgestel deur S. I. Malan. Pretoria, die vereniging, 1961.

*Accident* (klassifikasie) word vertaal met *toevallige eienskap*. Dit vind ek egter te lomp en verkies *aksident*, 'n welbekende term in die logika.

*Adjustable classification*: hier meen ek behoort *verstelbare* verwerp te word wat m.i. betrekking het op meganiese aksies.

*Advisor, Readers'*: ek stel *lesersvoorligter* of *-raadgewer* as alternatiewe voor. *Lesersgids* kan moontlik slegs 'n boek beteken.

*Alternative title*: *alternerend* verskil te veel van *alternatief* om hier gebruik te word. Vgl. *Afrikaanse woordeboek*, Deel I.

*Analysis, Job*: Ek stel hier *werkontleding* as alternatief voor.

*Assistant librarian*: Ek meen dat *hulpbibliotekaris* nie toepaslik is nie.

*Author mark*: *Skrywersmerk* of *-teken*, nie *-kenteken* nie.

*Award, Literary*: *Letterkundige prys* klink duideliker as *boektoekenning*.

*Back binder, Spring*: Liewer *spiraalband* of *-rug* as *veerrugband*.

*Bibliophobia*: Hoekom nie *boekvrees* nie na analogie van *hoogtevrees* ens.

*Binding slip*: *Bindaanwysing* lyk my die beste.

*Blurb*: *Uitgewersdis* sal moet plek maak vir *omslagaanbeveling* of *-reklame*.

*Book reviewer*: *boekbeoordelaar* is te lank en te lomp.

*Book trolley*: *Boektrolleie*. Die Akademie erken die woord *trollie*.

*Book van*: Al die ekwivalente deug, maar *swerwerbiblioteek* en *slenter- en rolbiblioteek* gee aanstoot aan my taalgevoel. Dis taalkundige „rock-'n-roll”!

*Bookmark*: Slegs *boekmerk* deug hier; nie die ander nie.

*Broken order*: Ek verkies *onderbroke orde* bo *gebroke orde* (nie *order* nie!)

*Bulletin*: *Bulletin* kan ook gebruik word. Die Akademie erken dit.

*Classified catalogue*: *Betreklike katalogus* klink in hierdie sin verkeerd.



*Circulation, Private:* Dis heeltemal in orde om *private* ook te gebruik.

*Class mark:* Merk kan ook maar gebruik word.

*Clip, Paper:* *Papierglyer* moet ek uitdruklik verwerp. Dis nie die funksie van hierdie voorwerp om te gly nie. *Papierklem* is voldoende.

*Collection, Print:* Wat van *afdrukversameling*?

*Cover (books):* Dit is nie omslag nie, maar *buiteblad*.

*Cover, Dust:* Dit sou ek *omslag* noem.

*Cover-title:* *Buitebladtitel*, nie *omslagtitel* nie.

*Date of issue:* *Uitgiftedatum* kan 'n mens maar hier weglaat.

*Department, Loan:* *Uitleenafdeling*, nie *leenafdeling* nie.

*Department, Reference:* Ek het 'n weersin in die woord *referensie*.

*Departmentalise:* *Departementeer* sal, as ons dit aanvaar, 'n nuwe Afrikaanse woord wees. Die *Afrikaanse woordeboek* ken dit nog nie.

*Discharge (books):* *Lossing* kan gebruik word, maar eintlik is dit *kansellering* van 'n lening.

*Selection division:* *Keurafdeling* kan verwarring skep, vgl. *keurbende*. Ek verkies dus *keurings-* of *boekkeuringsafdeling*.

*Edge (book):* Ek verkies *snee* bo alles wat die lys aangee.

*Edition, Expurgated:* *Gereinigde* klink nie bevredigend nie. *Subskripsieuitgawe* of selfs *intekenuitgawe* is miskien beter.

*Edition Expurgated:* *Gereinigde* klink nie hier toepaslik nie.

*Emboss:* Ek stel voor *bosseer*. In *reliëf* bring beteken nie heeltemal dieselfde nie.

*End paper:* *Endblad* word deur die *Afrikaanse woordeboek* aangegee. *Skutblad* is eintlik die kaal blad wat op die endblad volg en in Engels *fly-leaf* heet.

*Evaluate (books):* Boeke *valueer* of *waardeer* is korter en gangbaar.

*Extension service:* *Uitbreidingsdiens* verdien ook oorweging.

*Fellow:* Hier kom ons by een van die woorde wat die meeste moeilikheid veroorsaak. Ek voel dat die vreemde woord

*socius* nooit in Afrikaans sal inslaan nie en verkies derhalwe *genoot*. *Associate member* kan mens vertaal met *assessorlid* of *assessorgenoot*. 'n Ander moontlikheid is om *fellow* met *lid* te vertaal en lede wat nie *fellows* is nie *gewone lede* of *medeledes* te noem. *Eregeenoot* deug nie, want wat word dan van *honorary fellow*?

*Fiction:* Nog 'n doring in my vlees. *Verhaallektuur* is juis, maar wat dan van *non-fiction*? *Vakliteratuur* het nie dieselfde draagwydte nie, want dit sluit nie poësie en drama in nie wat nie *verhaallektuur* is nie. Ek is bevrees ons sal maar *fiksie* en *niefiksie* moet gebruik. Dit is nie onafrikaans nie, vgl. *blank* en *nie-blank*.

*File:* *Inlê* laat my aan vrugte en vis dink. *Weglê* of *bêre* is beter.

*Foxing:* Dit word nie veroorsaak deur roes nie, maar deur 'n swam of skimmel. Ek verkies dus *skimmelvlekke*, of *swamvlekke*.

*Government publication:* Behalwe *staatspublikasies*, kan *regerings-* of selfs *goewermentspublikasies* tog ook gebruik word.

*Interlibrary loan:* Ook *tussenbiblioteeklening* is hier gangbaar.

*Issue tray:* *Uitgiftelaai* hou ek nie van nie want uitgifte word vandag byna uitsluitlik i.v.m. effekte en banknote gebruik. Wat van *uitleenlaai*?

*Label (v):* Ek sou *etiketteer* gebruik vir die woord in sy omvattende betekenis. Waar gegomde etikette gebruik word, sou ek net sê *plak*.

*Microcard catalogue:* *Kartoteek* is slegs 'n ander woord vir 'n *kaartkatalogus*. *Mikro-kartoteek* of *mikrokaartkatalogus* sal dus beter wees.

*Non-book materiaal* sluit veel meer in as slegs *oudio-visuele* materiaal. As 'n mens *oudio-visuele* materiaal in so 'n breë sin gebruik, sluit dit ook boeke in. En kan dus geen oplossing aanbied behalwe die onbevredigende *nie-boekmateriaal* nie.

*Overdue notice:* Die woordjie *aanmaning* behoort voldoende te wees.

*Personnel rating:* Moontlik ook *personeeltaksering*.

*Published, Privately:* *tuis gepubliseer* is nie heeltemal juis nie. Mens kan ook iets uitgee weg van jou huis af maar wel *privaat*.

Ons moet hier die woord *privaat* gebruik en ook in al die ander gevalle.

*Reference, Cross*: Ek merk op dat die samesteller *see reference* met *kruisverwysing* en *see also reference* met *skakelverwysing* vertaal. Dit is goed en wel, maar dit is beslis verkeerd om *cross reference* slegs met *verwysing* te vertaal want dit is eintlik *kruisverwysing* en sluit beide wat hy *kruisverwysing* en *skakelverwysing* noem in.

*Running title*: *Lopende titel* of *kolomtitel* is ook moontlike alternatiewe.

*Staff manual*: *Personeelhandboek* deug ook hier.

Ten slotte wil ek kortliks uitwei oor 'n reeks woorde wat baie los en vas gebruik word en wat gedefinieer behoort te word, nl. *edition*, *impression* en *issue* in Engels en *uitgawe*, *druk* en *oplaag* in Afrikaans. *Impression* en ook *printing* is die eksemplare van 'n boek wat op dieselfde tyd gedruk word. 'n Nuwe *impression* word slegs op 'n later tydstip van dieselfde staande setstel as die oorspronklike gedruk sonder dat iets in die teks verander word. So kan daar verskillende *impressions* van dieselfde *edition* gedruk word.

*Edition* is die totale aantal eksemplare van 'n werk wat van dieselfde setstel of plate gedruk is en op dieselfde tyd uitgegee is.

*Issue* is die eksemplare van 'n boek waarin die oorspronklike gedrukte velle wel gebruik word, maar wat in sommige opsigte mag verskil van eksemplare wat voorheen uitgegee is deur die invoeging van 'n nuwe titelblad of 'n aanhangsel ens. Die hoofteks bly egter dieselfde.

In die lig van hierdie definisies, voel ek dat ons in biblioteekwerk *edition* konsekwent moet vertaal met *uitgawe*, *impression* met *druk*, *issue* met *oplaag* en *reprint* met *herdruk*. Ek weet dat die terme nie tans deur die Afrikaanse uitgewers in die sin gebruik word nie, maar om hopelose verwarring te voorkom, sal 'n mens in bibliografiese werk jou terme so moet definieer.

Mag ek die hoop uitspreek dat my opmerkings opgeneem sal word in die gees waarin hulle gegee is, nl. slegs om behulpzaam te wees in hierdie groot en belangrike taak. Ek wil ook aan die hand doen dat iemand die lys by die Woordeboekkantoor gaan kontroleer. Daar mag moontlik reeds oplossings wees vir baie van die probleme waarmee ons nog sukkel. As hierdie artikel daartoe sal bydra dat ander belangsteldes ook van hulle sal laat hoor, sal dit ons almal van groot diens wees.

## THE CALIFORNIA UNION CATALOGUE

by

ELISABETH W. BRUNO (Schumann)\*

*Editor, State Library, Sacramento, California, U.S.A.*

THE CALIFORNIA UNION CATALOGUE, which was established in 1909, is the oldest regional catalogue in the United States. The National Union Catalogue, as is fit and proper, antecedes it by a few years. No other regional union catalogue was established till 1932, when our sister state, Oregon, compiled one of the holdings of her educational libraries. The California Union Catalogue started out as a union list of periodical holdings in

the state, and soon expanded to include book titles also. In 1914 a Library of Congress depository catalogue was acquired from the Denver Public Library and used as a base, being supplemented regularly with new cards till 1947, when the Library of Congress discontinued the practice of maintaining such depository catalogues. The two million-odd LC cards were withdrawn from the Union Catalogue in 1953, and the

\* Mrs. Bruno is a South African formerly on the staff of the University of Witwatersrand Library. Permission to print her article is acknowledged to the Editor of *News Notes of California Libraries*.

printed LC catalogue now supplies what information is sought.

At present 64 libraries send in cards for their new acquisitions, forty-nine being county libraries, twelve city libraries, and three university or institutional libraries. Cards for books added to the Library of the University of California between the years 1915-1950 and cards for the books of several out of state institutions to which the State Library subscribed for various lengths of time, supplement the current receipts.

The most valuable practical function of the Union Catalogue is to serve as a finding list for locations of titles requested from State Library on interlibrary loan, and not in the State Library collection. The Catalogue itself is, of course, much more than a tool for locating titles: it is a repository of information on the literary wealth of the State of California outside the State Library, and there are cards for very rare and precious books filed in it. Here one can see how rich the state is, for instance, in its collection of Bibles, the cards of which fill nine trays of the Union Catalogue, and record such items as a manuscript Book of Esther of the early nineteenth century, a page from the Samaritan Pentateuch, a 1539 English Bible, the 1603 Geneva Bible, and so on. Although the California Union Catalogue does not have cards for the books of all the libraries in the state, its contents are fairly representative.

Further potential functions of this Catalogue include the possibility of ascertaining the subject coverage of libraries in the state, of serving as a basis for potential division of labor, and for storage. An attempt to accomplish the third function is described further on in this article (see section: The Last Copy Preservation Plan).

#### WORK ON THE UNION CATALOGUE

The Unit receives an average of 11,445 cards a month from its members. These are first filed into the Preliminary File, which contains about 50,000 cards at any one time. Cards for publications of all dates are received daily in the Unit. Cards for current

publications are retained in the Preliminary File until their publication dates are older than the present or previous calendar year. This allows consolidation of holdings information on one card for each title, and allows time for titles to accumulate in each section of the alphabet, permitting more economical transfer to the main file. Systematic transfer of the older titles proceeds on a daily basis, with re-filing of a small group of cards in a limited alphabetic range each day. One complete cycle of shifting from the Preliminary File to the Union Catalogue proper requires approximately six months. The main file of the Union Catalogue was measured in March-April, 1960, and was found to contain 1,510,625 cards, with 402,300 more in the temporary University File. The latter are at present being transferred to the main file. Since its inception, the Union Catalogue has employed four different methods to show the names of member libraries which hold a particular title. First all cards for a title were preserved and filed in three sequences: university, county, and city groupings. This caused the catalogue to grow to a size out of all proportion to the number of titles represented. A battery of stamps was next introduced, and the names of holding libraries stamped on the faces of one or more master cards. The next development was a gummed paper strip with the names of all member libraries printed on it. This was pasted on the back of the master card with the names of holding libraries underlined in red and pencilled out in case of withdrawals. The gummed strip method was finally replaced with a rubber stamp, used in the same way. The process of amalgamation of locations on one master card, which has been going on for several years now, has resulted in the Catalogue being substantially reduced in size. During 1959/60 it was reduced by 169,232 cards, although nearly 120,000 university file cards, and 18,932 cards for new titles and editions, were added to it. This spectacular decrease will not last much longer, as the whole catalogue has already been edited back to 1950, and a substantial part as far as 1945. More than a tenth has been edited all the

way through. Our aim is ultimately to have one card only in the catalogue for each individual title or edition held, and we hope to reach this goal by 1964.

The number of titles and editions added to the Union Catalogue has grown in spite of our filing no cards for 1959 or 1960. Cards sent in for new acquisitions represented 18,932 titles added by libraries; 558 were added by means of the List of Unlocated Books; 209 came from libraries belonging to the Last Copy Preservation Plan which sent in titles not previously recorded in the Union Catalogue, for checking. They were asked to retain these titles, and cards for them were added to the Catalogue.

During the year 52,000 withdrawals were made, 7,799 of these by cards being pulled. The notices of withdrawal are very important to the Union Catalogue Unit, as the accuracy of the Catalogue is substantially affected by the failure of members to send in notice that their last copies of titles have been withdrawn. Inaccurate information may thus be given to requesting libraries and a slowing down of service results.

#### THE UNIVERSITY FILE

This is a separate and parallel file of cards mostly from the University of California at Berkeley, but containing cards from other institutions in and out of the state. It grew originally as an independent file because the staff required to interfile the receipts directly into the main file was not available. There are no titles in it of a date later than 1950. It is being amalgamated with the main file at a steady rate of nine to ten trays a month. At the end of June, 1960, 337 trays averaging 1,100 cards each, remained to be placed over.

#### THE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS IN CALIFORNIA LIBRARIES

The newspaper file is a joint project of the California Library Association Regional Resources Committee, and the State Library, and is at present contained in seven trays with a further six occupied by its index. It

lists the holdings of approximately 200 libraries, and was much enriched during the year by the addition of records of the holdings of Stanford University Library and the Huntington Library. In March-April a questionnaire was sent to 234 libraries which, according to *News Notes of California Libraries*, Winter, 1959, had newspaper holdings of which the State Library had no record. A 60% reply has been received and follow-up proceedings are being carried out.

#### THE CHILDREN'S BOOKS FILE

This is a new project resulting from a memorandum drawn up by Miss Barbara Boyd, formerly Library Consultant in the State Library, and the Editor of the Union Catalogue. The purpose is to have a central place of reference for certain categories of juvenile literature, namely children's classics in established editions, anthologies, books in foreign languages, mythology and folklore, national citations and award-winners, books valuable for their illustrations, and current titles of standard quality. Twelve libraries only send in cards for their acquisitions in this field. Titles endorsed by the critics, or otherwise falling within the above categories, are marked J in red in the top left hand corner of the card, and will be filed in the Union Catalogue. Separate files for illustrators and subjects, titles, series, and awards, are being kept.

#### THE LIST OF UNLOCATED BOOKS

The List of Unlocated Books, a monthly publication of selected titles asked for on interlibrary loan and not located in either the State Library or the Union Catalogue, is circulated to about 130 libraries in the state, and to the Northwest Bibliographical Centre. Twelve lists were distributed during the past year, and 52% of the 868 items searched, were located. 27% of the located titles were fiction, 21% history and genealogy, and about 7% each in the fields of religion, medicine - psychiatry - psychology, and science-technology. The remaining 29% of located titles were on a variety of miscellaneous subjects. The List has again



proved its value, as more than half of the titles requested were located, and the Union Catalogue enriched with 452 new titles. Since August 1959, this Unit has informed requesting libraries directly of traced titles instead of relaying the information to the Reference Section. In April 1960, a new procedure was introduced for titles circulated in the List, but not located: green coloured cards are prepared and filed in the Union Catalogue. These cards bear the words "Not located" and the date. If another request comes in for such a title within two years of circulation, the requesting library is informed that the title is not available. If the request comes in after two years, the title is circulated again and if there are no results, a new date is placed in the green card. If at any time a library sends in a card signifying that it has acquired that title, the green card is pulled. Since May 1960, the List has been divided into a general and two specialized sections, the idea being that libraries with only general collections could omit the other two in checking.

#### THE LAST COPY PRESERVATION PLAN

This Plan was originally instituted in order to prevent any title once present in the Union Catalogue, from ever being withdrawn from it. The method envisaged was to have libraries request the Union Catalogue staff to check any books which they thought of withdrawing from their own collections, but which were still in serviceable condition. If it transpired that the library requesting the check was found to have the last or only entry for a certain title in the Union Catalogue, it was so informed, and undertook to retain that title, or in some cases, to send the book to the State Library. In order for this plan to work successfully, all or most of the libraries that participate in the Union Catalogue would have to participate in it also; there is no point in telling a Last Copy Plan library that it may discard a title as a few non-members still list it: they are under no obligation to retain it if they wish to discard, and the title is lost after all.

The State Library launched a pioneer project in 1957 to explore the mechanics of the Plan, starting with seven libraries. This project was declared closed in December, 1959. At that time twenty libraries belonged to the Plan and it was working smoothly. In February 1960, all the libraries contributing to the Union Catalogue were approached and invited to join the Plan. Only five more joined, and the Administrative Committee of the State Library, after due consideration, decided to discontinue it. During the time it operated, from November 1957 to August 1960, 14,000 titles were submitted for checking. Six hundred of these were last copies in the Union Catalogue, and the libraries were asked to keep all but eighty, which were sent to the State Library on request.

At the annual meeting of the County Librarians' Association on October 3, 1960, however, there was considerable sentiment in favor of the exploration of possible continuation in some form of the California Last Copy Plan, and a resolution was passed to bring the matter up before the Public Libraries Section Meeting later in the week. At this meeting, the Public Libraries Section voted to request the Regional Resources Committee of the California Library Association to study the possible resumption of a Last Copies Plan at the State Library.

#### STAFF AND COMMITTEE

The Union Catalogue Unit has a staff of three, the Editor and two clerical assistants. The Unit has been fortunate in that, although editors have in the past come and gone more rapidly than is consistent with the maintenance of a steady policy, the clerical staff has remained constant and has done much towards keeping the Unit operating smoothly. A committee of four, comprising the Principal Librarians of Technical Services, Readers' Services and Field Services, with the Union Catalogue Editor as secretary, meets once a month to decide on policies and discuss problems and plans for the future. Otherwise the Unit is part of the Technical Services Bureau of the State Library.

## DIE PRETORIA-WES TAK VAN DIE STAATSBIBLIOTEEK

deur

DR. G. W. EYBERS\*

HIERDIE Biblioteekgebou is waarskynlik verkeerd ontwerp. Dit behoort te wees in die vorm van 'n vergadersaal met rakke vir die boeke. As die gebruikers dan hulle boeke ongepermitteerd verwyder en hul nie weer na hul biblioteek bring nie, dan kan 'n plan gemaak word. Sit die boeke agter glas of draad sodat hulle nie gesteel kan word tydens vergaderinge nie. Maar 'n biblioteek behoort vandag ingerig te word as 'n studiesentrum en nie alleen as 'n plek om boeke te gaan leen nie.

Daar behoort dus nie so iets te wees as 'n *leenbiblioteek* wat onderskei word van 'n *navorsings- of studiebiblioteek* nie. Dus is dit vandag 'n groot fout om te praat van 'n *stadsbiblioteek* wat apart staan van 'n *staatsbiblioteek*, of *studiebiblioteek*. Dit het my 'n paar jaar van nadink gekos om dit te besef. Die een het geen reg van bestaan sonder die ander in enige van ons Suid-Afrikaanse stede nie, want iedere biblioteek is vandag 'n *studiebiblioteek*, en om te praat van 'n *leenbiblioteek* in Pretoria-Wes, is om die moontlikhede tot studie van die biblioteek te ontken of verswyg en verberg, waar dit juis voortdurend onder die aandag van die publiek moes gebring gewees het.

Watter groepe van ons stad kan dus hierdie en enige ander biblioteek gebruik vir hul studie, ondersoek en voorligting? Ek wil graag 'n paar groepe noem, vir u oorweging, en aan ons biblioteke wil ek vir oorweging voorlê die gedagte dat 'n biblioteek in die eerste plek vir die lees- en studiemateriaal van sulke groepe en enkelinge behoort voorsiening te maak, terwyl hulle dit dikwels aan die persone, wat die efemera wil lees en ligte leesstof vir ledige uurtjies verlang, oorlaat om daardie ligte werkies vir hulself aan te koop, soos die reël dikwels aan die Amerikaanse biblioteke is.

Ek doen dan aan die hand dat in die behoeftes van die volgende persone in die eerste plek voorsien word:

1. Alle huisvrouens wat verantwoordelik is vir huis-, tuin- en agterplaaswerk-saamhede, insluitende kook, was en stryk, moederkunde, gesondheidsleer, kinderleiding, kleremakery, ens.
2. Leerlinge en studente wat hul gewone handboeke wil aanvul deur verder en vollediger werke te raadpleeg en daarin te studeer; ook wel onderwysers en stude-rendes wat in hul eie taal of in 'n ver-wante taal wil leer.
3. Lede van politieke partye en alle kiesers wat die stads- en landsake en ons ver-houding met ons buurlande en die res van die wêreld beter wil begryp. Jare gelede is by die Nasionale Party van Transvaal voorgestel dat die Party 'n studiekomitee vir Afrika-sake benoem. Toe het die leier van die Party beter gewet, met treurige gevolge, soos ons weet, want die aandag van die bevol-king is nie bepaal by wat aan die kom was in Afrika nie. Laat die politiek tog diepte en inhoud ook in die biblioteek gaan soek.
4. Persone wat deelneem aan en geraak word deur landbouwerk-saamhede, die produksie, distribusie, prysbeheer, ens. of die opbrengs van hul tuine, landerye, pluimvee of veestapel wil verhoog.
5. Diegene wat 'n ambag of tak van die nywerheid of die handel volg en daarin wil presteer en later uitmunt om eindelik self werkgewers te word.
6. Almal wat verlang om hul kuns- en kul-tuurbegrip en waardering aan te vul.

Iedereen voel dat hierdie lys nog nie vol-ledig is nie, maar dit is genoegsame aan-duiding van die taak wat, na my mening en dié van ander, in die eerste instansie die roeping van 'n openbare biblioteek is. Hoe lank moet daar nog stemme van roe-pendes in die woestyn gehoor word wat nie die bibliotekarisse kan oortuig nie dat daar

\* Toespraak ter geleentheid van die opening van die takgebou op 21 April 1961 gelewer.

in elke boekery ander take op hul wag as net ontspanning? Kan hulle begin om leiers te wees in plaas van gedweë navolgelinge?

To the inhabitants of Pretoria West — young and old alike — the Board of Trustees would say that this is their Library to use as best they may. Insist on getting study material in all your various fields to build up your knowledge and your personality. We are firmly convinced that our libraries have their part to play in equipping us to maintain western civilisation and Christianity in Africa. Libraries can and *must* bring us knowledge. Knowledge is power, now and here in Africa — not only sport on the rugby field or the fun of folk-dancing but *knowledge* will have to save us. So get ye knowledge from your libraries, your books and your periodicals.

Kan ons ons eindelose tyd vir sport inspan en 'n redelike deel van ons tyd in

ons biblioteke bestee met die naja van kennis?

Mag dit die boodskap wees wat hierdie tak van die Staatsbiblioteek aan Pretoria-Wes bring in lengte van dae. Daar kan byna nie 'n groter onreg aan die biblioteekwese van die land gedoen word nie as om by die opleiding van bibliotekarisse na te laat om hulle te laat verstaan dat Suid-Afrika voor dreigende gevare staan en dat die biblioteke van die land nie meer soseer speelplekke vir tydverdryf is nie, as krag-sentrales waar daar hard gewerk en gedink moet word om wapentuig tot redding van die nasie te beplan, te ontwerp en te smee.

En aan diegene wat ons bibliotekarisse moet oplei, of hulle in 'n biblioteek moet aanstel, bring ek hierdie boodskap: 'n Mens kan slegs 'n tweederangse bibliotekaris wees as hy nie die samelewing wat hy moet bedien, goed ken en hulle behoeftes begryp nie.

## CONTEMPORARY DEVELOPMENTS IN LIBRARY BOOK STORAGE

by

J. M. MISZEWSKI, A.R.I.B.A., M.I.A.

WHENEVER storage is considered, the circulation accessibility has to be studied at the same time. Storage and circulation are two indivisible matters. There are products which use full storage space, bulk goods such as, for instance, sand and coal. Such goods are stored and removed in bulk without any need for selection. In storage of single products, when any stored piece may be required at any time, a direct approach is needed to every single item. The obvious solution is a stack system with gangways allowing for free circulation about them.

In a library room with conventional book stack system the double stack is 18 inches to 20 inches wide, the minimum passage width is 30 inches. The area for circulation is much larger than the area covered by bookstacks. If we now consider

the number of books required at a given time and the number of persons dealing with it, we discover that in certain parts of the library only one or two gangways are being used at the same time, and some gangways are almost never used. Generally it can be assumed that a very large area for circulation is unproductive.

In view of the high cost of the building construction and more often lack of space to enlarge library buildings, it was obvious that some means of increasing the capacity of the stack room had to be found.

In the old libraries where ceilings were often high the first move was to put stack upon stack, thus often doubling the capacity of the room. But of course access became rather difficult to the upper stacks. At first ladders were installed, then a kind of a "catwalk" at each stack level.

In vertical direction the building became packed tight but horizontally at every working plane the circulation area still occupied more than 50% of the room.

To improve that situation movable shelving was devised. For a long time it did not have much success, possibly because of a rather low technical standard. Book stacks were supposed to be moved manually and usually lengthwise. Increase in capacity was offset by extremely difficult and lengthy operating process.

Ballbearings, mechanical power and general improvement in mechanical standards made possible the working up of new types of movable shelving, which now were moved fast, sideways, manually through reduction gears, or by mechanical power.

A certain type manufactured in France consists of overhead rails resting on every fourth bookstack with the three in between hanging from those rails. There is only one gangway to such a group which can be opened in any place by bunching or separating the hanging stacks. One gangway for four stacks greatly improves the storage capacity where replacing the conventional layout of one gangway to each stack.

A Swiss system devised by Hans Ingold, is based on the sideways-moving bookstack on rails bedded in the floor and propelled by an electric motor.

The system consists of two movable groups of double stacks on both sides of a centre fixed double stack. The number of movable stacks is governed by the load and space available. An economical layout for libraries consists of eight 24 foot long double stacks to each side of the centre fixed stack, making a total number of 17 double units each 24 feet long.

A  $\frac{3}{4}$ -horse-power electric motor is installed at the bottom of the centre fixed unit and it drives two continuous cables situated in floor channels, under all mov-

able stacks. The latter consist of bookshelves fixed on steel bases with wheels mounted on ball bearings. They roll on steel tracks bedded in the floor and a guide channel at the back keeps the stacks in parallel position.

To operate the unit the motor is switched on setting cables in motion. The bunch of stacks to right and left of the centre stack can be split in between any two shelves to form access to required books. Each movable stack has its own clutch which grips the cable. The clutch is engaged by moving a lever in the direction the stacks are to be moved. This grips the selected part of the continuous cable moving away and towards the central unit.

The gangway being only one to eight stacks, as in our example, can be designed much wider to allow for comfortable trolley manoeuvring. The area it occupies in relation to the area covered by stack will always be very favourable (one to eight).

There is no danger of being crushed between stacks — in case of resistance the cable slips through the clutch. When there is a power failure the stacks can easily be pushed manually.

When the stacks are bunched together they can be locked for security reasons. Edges to shelves have rubber strips to make the interior dust proof and it is, of course, light proof.

These new book stacking systems are not supposed to replace the standard fixed book shelf — they are just an addition to the range at the disposal of librarian. Certain books i.e. new acquisitions, or exhibits, will always be displayed on some open supports with plenty of space about. And when the public are allowed to select their books, they surely cannot be allowed to operate mechanical shelving and any way the number of people per gangway in that case would warrant a ratio of one gangway to one stack.



## MR. R. F. KENNEDY HONOURED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

ON 30 JUNE 1961, in the presence of many of his colleagues and friends, the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Mr. R. F. Kennedy, City Librarian of Johannesburg from 1936 until 1960, by the Chancellor of the University of Cape Town, Dr. the Hon. A. v. d. Sandt Centlivres. This was the first occasion on which a South African librarian had received an honorary degree. The honorary citation was read by Professor A. H. R. E. Paap, Dean of the Faculty of Arts.

Mr. Chancellor,

In his own words, Mr. Kennedy is a 1920 Settler. Born and educated in England, it was in that year that he came to this country, at the age of 23, as Sub-Librarian of the Public Library at Port Elizabeth. He soon made a name for himself, and in 1921 he was appointed Sub-Librarian of the Johannesburg Public Library. The year 1936 saw his promotion to Librarian of the same institution, a position he held from July, 1936 to June, 1960.

These, Mr. Chancellor, are the bare facts about Mr. Kennedy's career, the historical framework. Let us now look more closely at the period of well-nigh twenty-five years during which Mr. Kennedy, as the Chief Librarian, was responsible for the proper management and effective functioning of the Johannesburg Public Library. I give some figures: in 1936, the Library had a staff of 35 (out of this number 6 were qualified librarians) — now it employs a staff of 149 (of these, 60 are qualified: the proportion of qualified librarians has more than doubled). During the same period, the bookstock has increased from 150,000 to 700,000 volumes, and the number of registered borrowers from 2,000 to over 90,000. In fact the Johannesburg Public Library has become, under Mr. Kennedy's dynamic leadership, the country's largest reference library. It is one of the major centres of

information, regularly consulted by research workers and educationalists alike.

Within this impressive development two features, indicative of Mr. Kennedy's conception of the function and duties of a public library, deserve special mention. In 1936, no library service of any kind was available to Non-Europeans — now, they have 7 libraries, and special services exist for the Non-European hospital and schools. Then, in 1940 the system of deposits was abolished: Johannesburg became the first city in South Africa with an entirely free public library service. In other words: all sources of knowledge were made freely accessible to all.

But it was not only the Johannesburg Public Library that profited by Mr. Kennedy's knowledge and experience. A true sense of his responsibility towards the community made him realize that it is not enough to work within the limited scope of one's own particular profession. Indeed, life could be selfish if it were not deepened and widened by the participation in and the promotion of wider interests. And here, Mr. Chancellor, the country as a whole owes a great debt of gratitude to Mr. Kennedy for the many ways in which this sense of a wider duty has materialized. Of these I mention two. Rightly convinced that a public library is primarily an educational institution, he insisted from the start that librarians should themselves be well educated if they are to play their full part in the dissemination of knowledge. Thus he became a pioneer in establishing professional training for librarians. Since its inception, in 1934, he has served on the South African Library Association Education Committee. During the 20 years preceding the establishment of a Department of Librarianship at the University of the Witwatersrand he personally conducted classes to enable members of his staff to qualify for the professional examinations, and he has played a leading rôle in the

development of the School of Librarianship at our own University, of which he has been, since its institution in 1939, and without interruption the external examiner. It is owing to his indefatigable efforts that in this country the training of librarians has been placed under University auspices; for the Higher Certificate a University degree is now a prerequisite.

Furthermore, since the middle of 1938, Mr. Kennedy has devoted his spare time to the building up of the Africana Museum, housed with the Library, a spare time occupation that has proved so successful that this is now the richest museum of its kind in the country. In this connection, Mr. Chancellor, I venture the guess that not all Mr. Kennedy's visits to the Cape were inspired by devotion to the cause of Librarianship. At times the aims must have been of a more concrete nature. This, at least, the unusually extensive collection of old Cape Silver in the Johannesburg Africana Museum does suggest. In fact, rumour has it that your candidate on one occasion made no secret of being — and I quote his own words — “worth robbing”. But this must clearly have been some time ago, when one could still publicly confess to being in such a condition without running an undue risk of the suggestion being implemented. However that may be, it is Mr. Kennedy's undisputed merit to have saved, for the country as a whole, many a valuable piece of its heritage that otherwise might well have been lost forever. Mr. Kennedy's authority in the field of Africana is widely recognised, and it is to his unflagging enthusiasm in this respect that we owe the “Africana Notes and News”, of which he has been the editor from 1943 to 1960. His outstanding merits as Director of the Africana Museum (1938 to 1960) caused him to be elected to the presidency of the Council of the South African Museums Association.

To Mr. Kennedy's profound knowledge of both librarianship and Africana his many and varied writings bear witness. They have taken the form of numerous articles or books published under his editorship (the Frank Connock series). Among the latter I mention the edition of water colours by Hendrik Claudius, who accompanied Simon van der Stel on his expedition into Namaqualand in 1680. Mr. Kennedy's work as an author is now being crowned by his forthcoming edition, for the Van Riebeeck Society, of the Journals of Thomas Baines.

Honorary degrees, are granted to outstanding members of the community, in recognition of signal services rendered to their profession and their country. But I have no doubt that in every single instance such a life of service is based, albeit unconsciously, upon certain fundamental qualities. Amongst them I would specifically mention: a sense of loyalty to one's vocation; a sense of duty towards the community at large; a clear view of one's aims and readiness to work, and sacrifice, for their achievement. It is these qualities as expressed in Mr. Kennedy's life and work that we honour today. And it is most befitting that it should be the privilege of the Faculty of Arts to inscribe upon its roll the name of a man who, with Petrarca, can truthfully say: *libris satiari nequeo* (“I can never get enough of books”).

I have been told, Mr. Chancellor, that Mr. Kennedy is of the — in a pleasant way — argumentative type. He likes to provoke a discussion, he is fond of querying the validity of a statement no matter by whom it is made — and that, undoubtedly, indicates the true scholar. I do hope, however, that upon the present occasion your candidate will not feel so inclined, and it is with some confidence of this being so that I now have great pleasure, Mr. Chancellor, in presenting to you, for the conferment of the degree of Master of Arts, *honoris causa*, Reginald Frank Kennedy.

# PHOTOGRAPHIC REPRODUCTION METHODS IN LIBRARIES

by

DR. O. H. SPOHR

*University of Cape Town Libraries*

A lecture given at the Vacation Course for Special Libraries, organized by the Special Libraries Section of the S.A.L.A., in conjunction with the School of Librarianship, University of the Witwatersrand, the C.S.I.R. and the State Library, Pretoria, May 1961.\*

THIS paper avoids the more complicated technical implications of this vast subject. It is intended to be a summary of what has been achieved, more specifically in South Africa, in the field of photographic reproduction in libraries.

Sir John Herschel was one of the great scientists of the last century; he lived for four years in Claremont, Cape, and made a great contribution to education and science in Cape Town in the 1830's. He visualised even then that with the help of optical lenses, books could be copied in miniature. I cannot vouch for it that the photographic microcopy originated at the Cape of Good Hope; I do not wish to rouse any patriotic feelings on the subject. But what is interesting is that at a time when the elements of photography had scarcely been invented, the idea of the microcopy book was already being entertained.

We know as a fact, however, that photography had hardly been established before it was being used for copying and transmitting material. During the siege of Paris by the Prussian Army in 1870 the French H.Q. in Paris made miniature photocopies of their orders, etc. They were tied to the wings of homing pigeons and sent to the French troops outside Paris. Whether this "airmail" met with any military success I do not know — but the use of photography as a means of *copying and communicating* had been established.

After 1910 miniature cameras, using a very small film, were perfected. Soon the cine-camera opened an era of mechanised photography on a large scale. The air-raids of the closing years of the first World War led to a certain anxiety in some countries of Europe for their great MS and book treasures and their catalogues. Notably France, though only to a small degree Germany, copied their most valuable MSS and book possessions on to miniature film. The famous Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris had a film duplicate of all the rare material made, and buried it in the Sahara during the Second World War.

It is somewhat ironical that the very peaceful aims of libraries should have been so much influenced by the less peaceful activities of our world. However, another shortcoming of our human race influenced photographic developments: the *cultural snobbery* of the American universities, which led them to desire the biggest of everything. The U.S.A. sent teams of scholars of early English, and photographers to Europe, to collect mediaeval MSS and early printing for their libraries, at least on film. And it was just as well that they did. As we all know, during 1939—45 old libraries and other buildings holding cultural treasures were considered targets of military importance. Many a fine library in the British Isles and in Germany went up in flames. Many of the oldest treasures at least survived on film.

\* The author gratefully acknowledges the various requests he has received for further contributions on documentation techniques. The lecture here reprinted may perhaps serve as a refresher course for librarians and as a reminder for the various business representatives, to keep me informed on any new developments in apparatus and material that become available in South Africa.

A completely revised and fully illustrated, bilingual edition of this paper is planned as a study guide for the Library Schools in South Africa. Suggestions for the compilation of such a teaching aid from teaching members of our Library Schools will be most welcome. I propose to pool these suggestions and, time permitting, to discuss them briefly at the forthcoming conference in Grahamstown.

It is not my intention here to write a history of world wars. But it did so happen that the microfilm unit of the then Union of South Africa's Defence Force came subsequently into the hands of the Union Education Department. A series of peaceful activities, such as the micro-filming of early Cape newspapers in the South African Public Library, was begun.

By the end of 1945 the Librarian of the University of Cape Town decided to offer some sort of photographic service to his readers. In a small way there was already in existence some photographic copy arrangement for members of the S.A. Medical Association in the Cape Area.

For all practical purposes, however, cameras went into action in South African libraries from 1946 on, in Pretoria and Cape Town more or less simultaneously.

Already in 1947 the larger libraries of Stellenbosch and Cape Town had called a special meeting in Stellenbosch to discuss the new library problem: what I would like to call photographic documents, their production and use.

From that time on photography in libraries or similar topics have been on the agenda of nearly every conference of the South African Library Association.

A review in 1949 showed that nearly all larger library centres in Southern Africa already offered a photographic service, or were planning to do so. A directory of Photographic Service Points was compiled and issued in 1949; a second, revised edition is presently being prepared under the auspices of the Bibliographical Committee of the South African Library Association with financial assistance from the National Council for Social Research.

#### FUNCTIONS OF PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

After this brief historical sketch let us now deal with: the functions of photographic service in libraries, the various kinds of photographic documents, and lastly, how they are made, procured and used.

Let me make it quite clear that I consider photography in a library not as "one

of those gadgets" which the more conservative librarian despises. Photography can and never should be a substitute for libraries, as some enthusiasts claim. Photographic documents have become an essential part of library material; techniques to make them, methods to use them are still in a state of flux. But one thing is fairly certain: the photographic document has arrived in the modern library and it is going to stay.

A photographic service can be situated inside a library; or it can be used by a library outside its own precincts. It fulfils all or any one of the following functions:

1. Tedious copying of material, by hand or typewriter, can be wholly or at least partially eliminated.

2. More important: original material, such as MSS or any other rare books can be made available to readers who cannot visit the particular library where the material is situated. One of the first big assignments the U.C.T. photo-service undertook in 1948 was to microfilm the MS of Jan van Riebeeck's *Daghregister* for Holland, while other parts of the *Daghboek* were done in Holland for the Union. In the same year the Central African Archives sent their Senior Librarian together with an experienced photographer and a microfilm camera to Europe — particularly to Portugal, Spain and Italy. They searched in the larger libraries and archives for documents, maps and rare early books on Central Africa. Many of their findings were microfilmed. Subsequently this filmcopy assisted the editors in Salisbury and elsewhere to start the now well-known *Oppenheimer Series* on the early beginnings of the Rhodesias.

3. In present day *Interlibrary Loan Service* photocopies play an important part. It is a variant of the function described before, but continuously and frequently used. Many librarians are familiar with the S.A. standard Inter-library loan form. On this form provision is made to ask for photocopies instead of the original book or article. Wherever periodicals exist, one no longer sends a few pages of an article in a bound periodical volume. The postage and return postage is usually higher than the cost of



photocopies. Copying of the relevant information by the party requesting the inter-library loan is avoided: the particular volume does not have to leave its home library; the book is not subject to the arduous of two long journeys. Everybody saves here.

4. Occasionally out-of-print material cannot be bought any more — the resources of the second-hand market have been fully explored with no success. In cases of this kind librarians frequently decide to acquire missing parts in a photographic form.

5. Today more than ever before, certain scientific material is very important for a relatively short time. The number of interested readers is often limited to a few hundred, particularly in the more specialised sciences. Space in the big international science periodicals is at a premium — in price and time. Frequently some form of photographic copy is employed to disseminate information quickly and at comparatively low cost.

I think these instances will serve as an illustration how the photographic document can assist and improve the "library-reader" relationship.

#### PHOTOGRAPHY IN LIBRARY ECONOMY

Within the library itself, photography can play an important part in library economy. There are three main categories I should like to mention as examples:

1. *Storage.* Newspaper and periodical files are inclined to eat up an enormous amount of shelf space. Nearly all large libraries have files of printed matter which is rarely, if ever, used, but they feel they ought to preserve it. It is usually estimated that files of that kind can be accommodated in 2–5% of the original shelf space when stored as microfilm.

2. While we are about to save space, we can also save labour. Librarians should always be anxious to replace or *reduce expensive human energy*, specially when much of that energy goes into necessary but time-consuming routines. Particularly for large library systems a number of photographic

aids are available, such as charging machines, continuous diazo printing-combines for abstracts — and as Dr. Friis described in the April 1961 number of *S.A.L.*, cameras and punched cards, etc. for the compilation of Union Catalogues. These are just a few of many possibilities for doing much of our library work more economically.

3. Initially we mentioned the *safety* aspect — I quote here from the Cape Times dated 1/4/61, and it is no April Fool story either.

#### IMMORTALITY IS CHEAP

"Vancouver, Canada.—Anyone with R64 can now immortalize himself in Canada.

For the fee, pictures are taken, physical statistics recorded, and family histories written and all filed away in atom-bomb-proof vaults.

The person buying the service can designate that his microfilm capsule can be viewed in the future by any visitor interested in history, or he can restrict it to heirs and family friends only.

Name of the new business is Hall of Lives. Its president, Albert S. Hughes, of Vancouver, says he plans to open Halls of Lives in cities all over North America, and eventually in Europe."

Mr. Hughes does not intend to open any "Halls of Lives" on microfilm in Africa. While we might take exception to this form of mistrust in our immortality here, the careful West Germans had different ideas. As far back as 1956 or 1957 I had a letter from a large microfilm organisation in Southern Germany. They had just completed filming all the title deeds and other records for some great insurance company. They were now planning to deposit 2 copies of these films in different parts of the world which they considered safe from Nuclear Warfare, and asked me whether I could recommend a Cape Town organisation hiring out safe deposit space.

Many of the great national libraries are now doing more or less the same as the Bibliothèque Nationale did before 1939. Let us hope the time will never come when the surviving remnant of the human race has to use these films.

Photography can fulfil many more functions in the library than those that I have touched on here.

#### PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT AND MATERIAL USED IN LIBRARIES

There are many types of photographic documents. They are known under names which slowly become internationally standardised. I shall very briefly describe how they are made, how they can be used, and how one might store them.

We know of a number of *semiphotographic* processes. By these one can produce copies in a relatively short time, at a fairly low cost. Normally one does not need a photographic darkroom; the equipment is not very expensive and can be handled by practically any staff member after a short spell of instruction.

From now on I cannot avoid using a number of trade names, or mentioning the one or other firm; this does not mean that I have any preference for the one or the other — there are many more firms and products on the market than I could cover in an article of this kind. Names of firms or their products are merely given as examples.

The principle of the semi-photographic process is a light box in which or on which the original is put into contact with sensitised material — usually paper. In most cases this "contact" is the master from which one or more copies can be then made.

These *contact photocopies* are always the same size as the original, and often look like the original. The Copy-Rapid process by Agfa and the Verifax by Kodak, are two of the best known in South Africa. Agfa, in conjunction with Gevaert produce only the material; equipment to use Copy-Rapid paper is made by a number of firms under various trade names.

Diazoe copies — a modern edition of the old daylight printing frame. Electricity replaces the sun, and instead of opening and closing the large heavy frames, neat electrically driven units do all the work. There are small units specially devised for library work, large plants for continuous flow production, enormous printing apparatus for

large engineering drawings or architectural plans. One finds installations of this kind in many libraries according to their requirements.

Diazoe copies are made by contacting sensitised material under strong electric light — like the photocopies already described, but the original must be translucent; that means one must be able to see through the original, and the original can only be "one-sided". Books and much other library material is usually not translucent. Consequently a translucent original has to be made first — this takes a little time and therefore it is a shade more expensive than the master of the contact photocopy. Further copies from the translucent master can however be made very rapidly and at a very low cost. The Diazoe process is ideal where a number of copies — more than one at least — of the same original are needed. Van der Grinten Chemical Works in Venlo, Holland, and Kalle in Wiesbaden, Germany, are two of the better known manufacturers of Diazoe equipment and material. Both firms have factories to coat paper, in South Africa. The German product is known in South Africa under the name of Ozalid; the Netherlands firm markets its products under the name of Retocé or Océ. For the diazoe process no darkroom is essential; where however, a great deal of copying in this way is done, a separate workroom with subdued daylight is advisable.

I now would like to go over to *photographic documents*, which are made by more complicated equipment, where *darkroom* and *personnel* with some *technical skill* are required.

*Reversed paper negatives*. They are commonly known as photostats. It must however be remembered that it is a Kodak trade name, and should only be used for prints made on machines and paper made by this subsidiary of Kodak. All the same the word Photostat has gone into the photographic vocabulary as a fixed term.

By means of a mirror, a system of lenses and a set of lights the original is copied straight onto paper. The result is a white-on-black copy which reads from left to right, like the original. With the more

elaborate cameras of this kind the copy can be enlarged or reduced. The large photostat cameras have their darkroom "built in"; the original is placed in front under the lights, automatically exposed, developed, fixed, washed and dried, ready for use in a matter of minutes. The equipment is very expensive and such installation can only be used in an institution where large quantities of copying have to be done. Smaller installations need a darkroom, where the processing of the exposed prints is done manually.

*Film negatives.* The most commonly used negatives are called miniature- or *micro-negatives*. They come in three standard sizes 16 mm. for record purposes of small material, e.g. letters, cheques, etc., 35 mm. for larger documents and books and 70 mm. for large plans and drawings. Cameras to take this type of film vary from the ordinary miniature camera using 35 mm. film, with usually up to 36 exposures on one spool. Very elaborate and fairly expensive large microfilm cameras take up to 100 feet of film, or 800-1,000 exposures. These cameras then produce *microfilm* in strips or reels. A lesser known camera, but from a library point of view probably more suitable, produces *microfiche*. Here a sheet of film measuring 9 x 12 cm., or in Anglo-Saxon countries 5" x 3" is used. The title is imprinted across the top, in normal typewriter size, easily read by the naked eye. The film below contains anything from one to several hundred exposures according to the size of the original, shall we say one huge plan of a town, or 200 pages of a small book. From the negative *microfiche*, positive copies can be made either on film or on paper, either the same size as the original microfiche or enlarged to a readable size.

The microfiche was developed by a German scholar (Dr. Goebel) in conjunction with the Philipps Works in Holland, originally as a means of publishing and then for general documentation. It is used extensively in Holland, also in France and Germany, and is now gaining ground in England as well. It is little known in the U.S.A. where the *micro-card* was developed, chiefly as a means of publishing new mate-

rial and copying large projects of out of print material.

There are various ways of making *micro-cards*, and unfortunately the format of microcards is not uniform. The result is not unlike the microfiche — it is however a positive copy on an opaque card.

#### *The use of photographic documents.*

Photocopies, diazoe prints and photostats are normally given to the reader requesting them at the cost involved. Where they are kept by the library they are treated like a pamphlet, book or periodical part, depending on the contents. Film copies however are slightly more complicated. Assuming that we use them only as they are, we shall need some equipment to make them large enough to be read. The instruments for this purpose are called *Readers*, and there are readers for microfilms, microcards and microfiche. They vary from very expensive and often clumsily constructed machines to be used in semi-darkrooms, to more versatile, inexpensive, easy-to-use gadgets, for use in normal lighting.

For films — in other words translucent material — there are now a number of readers available on which both microfilm and microfiche can be read. The microcard, being opaque, needs a different lens system, to project the image back to readable size. Consequently it needs another reader. I recently noticed an advertisement for a reader made in England claiming to be a "three purpose reader" — I imagine it must have two sets of projection lenses. At the time of making these notes I could not verify whether this reader is already on the market and at what price. Needless to say nearly all *film* copies are suitable for making large enough paper copies to work with, or positive filmcopies for more comfortable use.

To store microfilm, in strips, reels or sheets should not be too complicated. Libraries holding much of this material use catalogue cards in a different colour distinct from their cards for book material, e.g. green indicating film strips — red, film reels — blue, microfiche and so on. They can be catalogued as if they were the original

material — but shelved in special cabinets. In the case of reels they usually have a call number given on the catalogue card, and they are stored in numerical sequence. Strips of single articles are kept in paper or cellophane folders, in specially designed drawers and can be arranged in author, class or subject order. Microfiche and micro-cards are usually kept in catalogue drawers of their own, either in subject, class or author order, according to the material currently purchased in this form; references are made for the main catalogue.

*Supply and demand of photographic documents.*

In actual library work one always finds a certain reluctance to use this kind of material: this is known as "readers' resistance", and I can well understand it, when I look at some of the copies one is sometimes offered.

The available equipment, procurable photographic documents and the real needs of libraries have not yet been properly related. My personal opinion is that much of the development in photographic documentation has been done by the industry for large commercial enterprises; libraries are fundamentally something non-commercial. Where, as in Holland, some of the leading librarians and manufacturers of photographic documentation equipment and material have put their heads together, something more useful and reasonable has been achieved than anywhere else in the world.

What can be done by photographic documentation, how it is done, where it is done, is not yet generally known, and this co-operation and co-ordination of the photographic industry and libraries is only in its beginnings. High costs are still a formidable barrier. We must stress however, the work done by the Library Division of UNESCO and the Fédération Internationale de la Documentation — who either independently or usually in co-operation, have devoted much space in their periodical publications to this problem. They have jointly started the *Manual for document reproduction and selection*, 1953 onwards. The manual was issued in loose leaf binders and is kept up

to date by regular supplements. It is probably the most comprehensive publication on the subject.

The *International Directory of Photographic Service Points*, now going into its third edition, is a useful reference tool to photographic documentation services all over the world. Both are obtainable from the Secretariat of the F.I.D., 6 Willem Witsenplein, den Haag, Holland.

Much still remains to be done to reap the full benefit of photographic service in and for libraries.

*Demand and supply.*

On the demand side are all the large national and state and university libraries; secondly, nearly all special libraries, large or small; thirdly, the research worker for his own private library. The average public library will act chiefly as an agent for its readers — buy comparatively little for its own stock, except for any special collections. The more specialised a library becomes, the more photographic documents such a library is likely to use. I recall the large library of the German Glass Industry in Frankfurt, where they subscribe to all periodicals on glass, in all languages from all over the world. They find it financially and more often physically impossible to obtain reprints or single numbers of other periodicals when they contain occasional articles of interest to the glass industry. To fill these gaps a file of many thousand filmstrips and reels already existed in 1952 — by 1959 this section had grown considerably.

On the supply side again these same libraries — archives and other document collections — either have their own service station on the premises, or they co-operate with another institution running a service, or they have their work handled by a commercial firm.

In addition there are specialised services — commercial and non-commercial, searching for the material and procuring photographic documents, again either on their own premises or having it done outside.

There are commercial and non-commercial organisations devoting part or all of



their activities to the production of photographic documents.

For each of these three categories I would like to give a few examples:

The British Museum, the Library of the Royal Society of Medicine, nearly all the larger university libraries in Europe and in the U.S.A. have their own photographic service departments. In Cape Town, the University Library runs a service, and many of the larger libraries in Cape Town are at liberty to use this service for their readers in Cape Town and users elsewhere.

ASLIB has a special service which locates specialised material for a modest charge, copies being either made at the institution holding the books or given to a commercial firm, when a library has no facilities of its own. In Germany, more than anywhere else, I encountered a fair number of commercial firms specializing in search and copying work.

Mention has already been made of non-commercial microfilm projects such as the filming of early Cape papers and archive material by the Union Education Department. As a sample of library economy we should mention the microfilming of the larger library catalogues in the Cape by the Cape Provincial Library Service, so as to establish a regional Union catalogue. Microfilm and direct photocopies have also been used in the preparation of a Unionwide "Revised Mendelssohn" Bibliography at present being compiled by the S.A. Public Library under the sponsorship of the National Council of Social Research\*.

Similar projects go on all over the world: some years ago the Canadian Library Association started to put all the Canadian newspapers on film. Copies of these microfilms are on sale to other libraries.

There are also a number of fairly large commercial firms specialising in the microfilm or microfiche production and distribution of material useful to many libraries. One of the oldest is Microfilm Abstracts, Ann Arbor, Mich., U.S.A., which now has a fairly large branch in England. They originally specialised in putting U.S.A. theses on to film, notably from universities where only one or two copies have to be deposited with the university. They have since widened their field of activities. Micro-Methods in England is a relative newcomer, offering many reprints on rollfilm or microfiche — I do not know their whole range of production, but from the circulars we have been receiving since last year, they appear to pay special attention to material relating to Africa.

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\* For the vacation School in scientific and technical information methods in May 1961, Miss D. Saul and Miss J. Plowman arranged a very comprehensive exhibition of library furniture and equipment, including a working exhibit by Microfile Ltd., Johannesburg. Many firms made up interesting folders containing full documentation on the products they represent: Addressograph-Multigraph, Gestetner, Documentation (Pty.) Ltd. Jhbg. and Drawing Office Centre, Cape Town, Kodak, Leitz, Mathieson & Ashley (for Agfa) to mention only a few of the representatives who assisted in this way. I am sure they will supply interested libraries, who were unable to attend the vacation school, with such literature.

## THE RETIREMENT OF DR. H. L. MAPLE

THE RETIREMENT of Dr. Henry L. Maple from his post at the Natal University, and his subsequent departure from South Africa, has left the library profession in this country considerably the poorer.

Following a three-year post in the London School of Economics, he was appointed Deputy Librarian at the University of Cape Town in 1928. Seven years later, he left to become Chief Cataloguer and Lecturer

at the Royal Egyptian University in Cairo. He was in England during the War years, engaged on government duties that made use of his fine linguistic abilities, and then returned to South Africa in 1947 to take up the appointment of Deputy Librarian at the University of Natal and Librarian-in-charge of the Pietermaritzburg University Library. His work there was highly successful; he proved ever-ready with unstinting help, and was greatly loved by his staff.

Extra-mural librarianship activities claimed a considerable amount of his time. He served for many years on the Council of the S.A. Library Association and on the Education Committee. He was a sturdy supporter of the Natal Branch of the Association, serving continuously on the Committee and tirelessly attending meetings in both cities. For several years he served on the Council of the Natal Society and was Chairman of the Society's Non-European branch library at the time of his departure.

His published work includes a bibliography of Egypt which lists works published

before 1801, and a study of the French writer Claude Tillier which gained him his Doctorate of the University of London.

Philosopher, wit, man of principle and scholar-librarian, Dr. Maple, although invited to serve beyond the formal age of retirement, has preferred, for reasons that do him credit, to contribute his services to librarianship overseas. He will be missed by library colleagues both in Natal and in the wider South African library world.

U. E. M. JUDD.

## AFRIKAANSE LITERATUUR VAN DIE EERSTE KWARTAAL VAN 1961

deur

D. L. EHLERS

### LETTERKUNDE

**Barnard, C.** *Bekende onrus*. Van Schaik.

Hierdie boek bevat twee novelles deur 'n jong student van Pretoria. Dit is 'n baie belowende begin. Alhoewel die skrywer hom beperk tot die plattelandse omgewing waarmee hy blykbaar goed vertrou is, skryf hy met soveel egte gevoel en insig dat ek daarvan oortuig is dat hy ook later meer moderne tema's met sukses sal kan hanteer. Ek het lank laas die eerste boek van 'n jong skrywer in Afrikaans met soveel genot gelees.

**Krige, U.** *Gedigte, 1927-1940*. Van Schaik.

Die bekende digter het vir hierdie bundel sy vernaamste gedigte in kronologiese volgorde gerangskik en as 'n mens hulle lees, kry jy 'n duidelike beeld van die digter se ontwikkeling en jy kom weer eens tot die gevolgtrekking dat hy binne hierdie tydperk miskien van sy beste verse geskryf het. Aangesien sommige van sy vroeëre bundels reeds uit druk is, sal liefhebbers van poësie gerade wees om hierdie bundel aan te skaf.

**Malherbe, M.** *Land van toe en tans*. Stellenbosch, Universiteitsuitgewers.

In hierdie verhaal word ons vertel van die reis van tweeling-susters deur die Skandinawiese lande. So deur die vertel, deel die skryfster ons heelwat wetenskaplike mee aangaande die plekke wat die tweeling besoek, terwyl hulle persoonlike wedervaringe die leser se belangstelling gaande hou. Dit is 'n groot verbetering op die skryfster se *Land van kokanje* waarin sy met 'n ongemaklike verhaal-in-briefvorm geworstel het.

**Mulder, H. A.** *Laaste opstelle*. Human en Rousseau. 95c.

Die skrywer was 'n goeie kenner en skerp-sinnige kritikus van beide Afrikaanse en Nederlandse poësie. Daarom meen ek dat die samesteller van hierdie bundel, dr. D. J. Opperman, ons 'n diens bewys het om opstelle wat verspreid in verskeie bundels tydskrifte verborge gelê het, op te diep en in boekvorm beskikbaar te stel. Die skrywer se menings aangaande Afrikaanse poësie is vandag nog baie waardevol en betroubaar.

**Philander, P. J.** *Vuurklip*. Nasionale boekhandel. R1.50

Met hierdie tweede bundel gedigte het hierdie Kleurlingdigter 'n prys wat uiteloof is deur die Departement van Onderwys, Kuns en Wetenskap verower en volgens my mening is hy 'n waardige pryswenner. Hy put hier uit die ryke en feitlik ongetapte bron van ons geskiedenis en behandel die legendariese figure van Jager Afrikaner en Hendrik Witbooi, albei bruin manne wat in hul tyd avontuurlike lewens gely het. Met hierdie poging toon hy dat daar in ons volksverlede ryke stof lê en wag op die begenadigde digter wat die gawe besit om dit tot lewende poësie te herskep.

**Preller, G. S.** *Eerstelinge*. Human en Rousseau. 85c.

Gustav Preller was nie alleen 'n begaafde joernalis, ywerige geskiedkundige en skrywer nie, maar hy het ook intens belang gestel in die Afrikaanse letterkunde van sy tyd en so ook sy menings in opstelle en soms in vooroorde uitgespreek veral oor ons vroegste digters soos Jan Celliers en Eugène Marais. As kultuurhistoriese dokumente is sy opstelle dus van besondere belang en soms is dit ook verrassend om te sien hoe suiwer en juis sy aanvoeling vir wat goed en duursaam is, was. Ook hierdie bundeltjie is versorg deur Dr. D. J. Opperman.

**Rabie, J. S.** *Die groen planeet*. Balkema. R1.50

Met hierdie verhaal is ons meteens terug in ons eie tyd met sy ruimteskepe en besoeke aan ander planete. Om die waarheid te sê, bespiegel die skrywer hier oor die toekomstige koloniserings van Mars. Hy het moeite gedoen om al die wetenskaplike gewens aangaande ruimte-reise en die planeet op te lees en sy verhaal berus dus op vaste grondslag. Tog vind ek die wedervaringe en reaksies van ons verbasende ou *homo sapiens* die interessantste.

**Van der Walt, L. S.** *Vuurvoël*. Dagbreek-boekhandel. R1.05

Alhoewel hierdie eersteling-digbundel reeds verlede jaar verskyn het, het dit on-

langs eers onder my aandag gekom. Ek haas my dus om te sê dat ek aangenaam verras was. Die digter se eerste poging lyk my baie belowend. In 'n sekere sin sluit hy aan by P. Blum, maar hy laat tog duidelik 'n geluid van sy eie hoor. Ek sien met belangstelling uit na verdere gedigte deur hom.

**Immelman, D.** *Die safari na Omukwai*. H.A.U.M. R1.50

Suidwes-Afrika het reeds 'n deeglike neerslag in die Afrikaanse letterkunde gevind. Ek dink hier veral aan die gedigte van die geniale, maar helaas te vroeg-gestorwe Stellenbosse student, E. A. Schlengemann. Hoewel Doc Immelman nou nie juis in dieselfde klas val nie, probeer hy nogtans om 'n gemoedlike, leesbare verhaal te skryf waarby die Boesmans, die wild en die ongetemde natuur van Suidwes-Afrika tot hul reg kom. In hierdie boek vertel hy ons die verhaal van 'n geselskap wat na die Etoshapanne gaan om 'n film van die Boesmans te maak.

#### LEWENSBEKRYWINGS

**Hugo, M. Piet Retief**. Voortrekkerpers. R1.05

'n Kort opsomming van die lewe van die groot Voortrekkerleier spesiaal geskryf vir skoolgebruik. Soms het uitgewers hoogs oorspronklike opvattinge van hoe 'n boek saamgestel behoort te word. In hierdie boek is dit ook weer die geval, maar is dit te veel gevra dat die boek 'n behoorlike titelblad sal hê waarop die titel van die boek, die naam van die skrywer en die plek en jaartal van uitgawe, sowel as die naam van die uitgewer verskyn?

**Kruger, J.** *President C. R. Swart*. Nasionale boekhandel. R2.10

As alles in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika met soveel spoed afgehandel kan word soos die verskyning van hierdie boek, sal ons beslis nie van traagheid beskuldig kan word nie. Helaas, spoed is egter nie alles nie, en as 'n mens moet oordeel volgens die gehalte van hierdie boek, sal ons wel van gebrek aan deeglikheid beskuldig kan word. Ek meen egter dat dit die doel van die

skrywer was om slegs 'n lekker leesbare boek beskikbaar te stel. Aan die ander kant voel 'n mens dat iemand wat oor so 'n lang tydperk so 'n leidende en aktiewe aandeel in die openbare lewe gehad het, wel iets meer as 'n kort, populêre biografie verdien. Die skrywer se taalbeheer val ook plekplek deur die mat. Op p. 102 skryf hy bv. „omdat genl. Smuts onsydigheid verwerp het en Suid-Afrika nogmaals . . . tot 'n Europese oorlog laat betree het". Dis die eerste keer dat ek hoor dat 'n mens *tot* iets kan *betree*. Ruimte ontbreek om ander voorbeelde te gee.

#### HERALDIEK EN GESKIEDENIS

**Pama, C.** *Simbole van die Unie*. Maskew Miller. 75c.

Hier het ons nou handig in een klein boekie bymekaar volledige beskrywings van ons vlag en sy ontstaan, die wapen van die Unie, en nou van die Republiek, en ons volkslied in beide Engels en Afrikaans. Dit is werklik 'n nuttige en gesaghebbende naslaanwerk en die kleurplate van die vlag en wapen verhoog natuurlik sy waarde.

**Swart, M. J.** *Geloftedag*. H.A.U.M. R1.50

In hierdie aantreklike klein boekie gee die skrywer 'n goed-gedokumenteerde reëlaas van hoe Geloftedag oor die afgelope honderd jaar herdenk is. Teen die end gee hy dan wenke aan die hand van hoe die dag eintlik gevier behoort te word. Alhoewel ek glo dat sulke dinge spontaan moet plaasvind en nie te veel georganiseer behoort te word nie, sal mense wat verantwoordelik is vir die reëling van sulke geleenthede, die boekie nuttig vind.

**Cronjé, G. red.** *Ongetroude moeders*. N.G. kerk-uitgewers. R2.50

**Cronjé, G. red.** *Vroue en moeders wat werk*. N.G. kerk-uitgewers. R2.50

Hierdie twee boeke vorm nrs. 6 en 7 van die Verslag van die Kommissie van ondersoek insake die gesinslewe wat deur die Federale Armsorgraad van die N.G. kerk en die twee ander Afrikaanse kerke onderneem is. Die volledige stel sal uiteindelik

twaalf dele uitmaak. Soos uit die titels van hierdie twee dele afgelei kan word, handel die verslag belangrike sosiale probleme en die gevolgtrekkings wat gemaak word is van groot waarde vir mense wat belangstel in die maatskaplike welsyn van ons volk.

#### MUSIEK

**Bouws, J.** *Woord en wys van die Afrikaanse lied*. H.A.U.M. R1.75

Hierdie kenner van die Afrikaanse musiek wat tans aan die Universiteit van Stellenbosch verbonde is, bespreek in hierdie boekie die vokale musiek, meestal kunsliedere, van lewende Afrikaanse komponiste. Hy doen ook interessante mededelingen oor Afrikaanse volksliedjies, 'n gebied waarin hy veral baie belangstel. Die boekie bevat voorts portrette van meeste van die jong Afrikaanse komponiste.

**F.A.K.** *Die nuwe F.A.K.-volksangbundel*, Nasionale boekhandel. R3.75

Alhoewel dit die vierde uitgawe is van die bekende sangbundel, verskil dit soveel van sy voorgangers dat alle biblioteke en individue wat belangstel, dit behoort aan te skaf. Talle van die liedere wat nog in die derde uitgawe verskyn het, maar nie juis gewild geword het nie, is uitgelaat en 'n groot aantal ander liedere waarvan sommige tot die ligte soort behoort, verskyn nou vir die eerste keer in die bundel. So tref ons nou sulke populêre liedjies soos *Bokkie, jy moet huis toe gaan* en die *Heidelied* daarin aan.

#### FILMVERTONINGS

**De Lange, J. H.** 8 mm. en 16 mm. projek-sie. H.A.U.M. R1.50

Noudat films 'n algemene kommunikasie-middel in meeste van ons biblioteke geword het, is 'n boekie soos hierdie waarin duidelike voorligting gegee word aangaande die tegniek van die vertoning van films en die versorging van die apparaat, uiters welkom in Afrikaans. Maar by hierdie verwelkoming, moet ek my verbasing uitspreek



oor die grenselose verbeeldingloosheid wat uit die titel spreek. Werklikwaar, die skrywer of uitgewer kon hom darem die moeite getroos het om 'n beter titel vir die boek te kies. In die teks van die boek het die taal my ook nie altyd bo verdenking voorgekom nie.

#### RUGBYVOETBAL

**Craven, D. H.** *Springbok-annale, 1891-1958.* Mimosa-uitgewers. R4.20

Nog eens 'n boek van die hand van die onvermoeide dr. Craven! Hierdie keer is dit 'n baie nuttige naslaanwerk oor rugby in Suid-Afrika. Dit is propvol gegewens: kort opsommings van die vernaamste wedstryde, lysste van punttellings behaal deur toerspanne, die name van alle spelers wat die eer gehad het om die Springboktrui te dra en les bes talle portrette van spanne. Dis werklik 'n boek wat die rugby-geesdriftige kan lees en herlees.

#### FILOSOFIE VAN DIE WETENSKAP

**Stoker, H. G.** *Beginsels en metodes in die wetenskap.* Pro Rege-pers.

Die skrywer is professor in Wysbegeerte aan die Potchefstroomse Universiteit en 'n bekende Afrikaanse Calvinistiese wysgeer. Sy boek is bedoel as 'n inleiding tot die wetenskap (wat hier in sy breë sin verstaan moet word en nie met natuurwetenskap geïdentifiseer moet word nie) en sy metodes vir alle studente wat aan sy universiteit studeer, watter kursus hulle ook al mag volg. Die idee is om hulle 'n breë agtergrond te gee waarteen hulle hul ander vakke in die juiste perspektief sal kan sien. Eintlik kom die standpunt van die skrywer hierop neer dat alle wetenskaplike kennis op veronderstellings berus wat in hulle wese onbewysbaar is en dat alle menslike kennis dus betreklik is. Om hierdie rede bepleit hy 'n Christelike lewensbeskouing wat koers en vastigheid kan bring in 'n mens se wetenskaplike arbeid.

### RECENT SOUTH AFRICAN BOOKS IN ENGLISH

by

J. C. QUINTON

#### BIOGRAPHY

**Merriman, J. X.** *Selections from the correspondence of J. X. Merriman, 1870-1890.* Ed. by Phyllis Lewsen. The Van Riebeeck society. 30s. (R2.10 to members).

The volume and scope of Merriman's papers now housed in the S.A. Public Library, Cape Town, has precluded the possibility of full coverage in one volume, hence this publication has set a limit at 1890 and is made up from about one third of the total material. The section chosen illustrates Merriman's Parliamentary novitiate, his first two terms of office, the intervening Sprigg and Upington Ministries, the diamond

and gold discoveries and the wider background of Imperial policy and South African development. Two further volumes will be required to do justice to the balance of the papers.

There are introductory headnotes to each chapter for the purpose of continuity of context and a balance has been affected between letters written — comparatively few of which survive for the period covered — and letters received. Purely personal letters and repetitions have been excluded. Omissions, alterations and abbreviations have been indicated in the text, or where appropriate explained in footnotes. With two

exceptions only manuscript material has been reproduced in the text, but additional primary material, from newspapers, Handbards and bluebooks, has been summarized and quoted in footnotes. There are plates, sketch maps and an interesting introduction.

#### NATURAL HISTORY

**Rose, W.** *Bushman, whale and dinosaur: James Drury's forty years at the South African Museum.* Timmins. R2.10

This work is characteristic of the incisiveness and pungency of Dr. Rose's style, and it is brimful of interesting facts and anecdotes relating to natural history. In fact, though the intent of the author is to discuss the lifework of taxidermist and modeller Drury, he ranges wide and far beyond matters of biographical relevance, recording in many instances his own knowledge and observations in the naturalistic field. Still, the reader is provided with a vivid impression of the remarkable versatility of Drury and of the important work he did as a publicity-shunning backroom boy in the South African Museum. Of special interest is the reference to his excellent and realistic Bushman models in the Museum and also to his own small museum at Melkbosch Strand.

#### CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

**Cowen, D. V.** *The foundation of freedom: with special reference to Southern Africa.* Oxford univ. press. R3

The author says in his preface . . . "In attempting a restatement of the ideal of government under law, and of what is needed to implement it in an African context, I am very conscious that I have undertaken a formidable task". It seems to be timely and thought-provoking at this moment in the country's history, and is written with great clarity. It has been criticized by others for not being specific enough and for failing to reach coherent conclusions on complex issues. That is for the expert to judge, but it can certainly be said that

Professor Cowen's proposals for a constitutional solution to South Africa's multi-racial dilemma are not always easy to follow, despite the clarity with which he writes.

#### ECONOMICS

**Forsyth-King, R.** *The use of money.* Financial Times. R1.75

The author, a leading financial journalist in South Africa, gives general advice on how to enjoy, invest and spend money wisely. He criticizes the universal lack of education in financial matters in schools, as a result of which the majority of people grow up in gross ignorance of how to handle their financial affairs intelligently. The subject matter is clearly and entertainingly presented and seems to be full of sound advice, though perhaps it could here and there have been more specific.

**Walker, I. L. and Weinbren, B.** *2,000 casualties: a history of the trade unions and the labour movement in the Union of South Africa.* South African Trade Union Council. R2.50

The publishers express the hope that this book will lead to a better understanding among the workers of South Africa of the objects of trade unionism and that the workers will recognize the danger of allowing their trade unions to become subservient to the policies of political parties. The authors have not written a complete history, but it is emphasized that their views and analyses of earlier events are entirely their own, controversial as these may be. Furthermore readers are warned not to seek justification for their own policies in the story of the early struggles. Those have passed away and the country faces new conflicts that demand for their solution an entirely new approach. "The time is long overdue for the trade union forces to overcome any reaction in their ranks, to follow boldly the path of democracy and progress, and to fight for the establishment in our country of internationally accepted trade union rights for all workers." The authors are trade unionists of many years' standing.

## EDUCATION

**Burrows, H. R. and others, compilers.** *A short pictorial history of the University College of Fort Hare, 1916-1959.* Lovedale press.

This is a timely and valuable publication since it gives up-to-date and detailed information which was hitherto somewhat difficult to trace. The work of compilation was the joint effort of Professors H. R. Burrows, A. Kerr and Z. K. Matthews, though the lion's share of it was undertaken by Dr. Burrows, who had been Principal of Fort Hare for two and a half years until his death in October, 1960, when this brochure was at the printers. The history of the College, its various activities, its academic and social life are clearly and concisely portrayed.

## ETHNOLOGY

**Olemans, P. H.** *Hottentot hunt.* The Friend newspapers.

In 1956 two South African big-game hunters brought back reports from Southern Angola about an unusual tribe they had stumbled upon on the banks of the Cubango river in dense bush country. A short length of film was shot and on their return shown to Dr. Hoffman, Director of the National Museum at Bloemfontein. By 1958 Dr. Hoffman had assembled and equipped an expedition, of which the author was a member, to re-locate the tribe, with the object of trying to establish whether its members were true Hottentots or of a mixed race. Such evidence as he already had, caused Dr. Hoffman to suspect that the tribe might be a remnant of the true Hottentots which originally migrated through Central Africa from the Mediterranean basin to emerge eventually in the Western Cape as a somewhat mixed race, having interbred with Bushmen and to a far lesser extent with the Bantu. This detailed and fascinating account tells the story of this mission and includes additional factual information gathered *en route* on the tribes, and wild life of the territories passed through. Having

satisfied himself that a certain tribe eventually located was indeed the one described by the two hunters, and having further substantiated his findings by enquiry from the Portuguese authorities as well as from native tribes, Dr. Hoffman concluded that these people were Nama-Bushman hybrids and not true Hottentots.

## HISTORY

**Stark, F. ed.** *Durban.* Felstar publishing. R4.20

This volume, produced by official permission of and in collaboration with the Durban City Council, is a thoroughly documented and profusely illustrated collection of articles concerning the history and administration of the city's government and its major municipal services. The merit of the book, apart from its obvious usefulness as a reference work, lies in the amount of detailed information it provides and in its wealth of illustration, consisting of colour as well as ordinary plates and illustrations. It is handsomely bound.

## HOME ECONOMICS

**Women's cultural group:** *Indian delights.* Ed. by Zuleikha Mayat. Ramsay.

The Indian Women's Cultural Group was formed in Durban in 1954 with the twofold object of raising money for cultural, educational and charitable purposes and of promoting the cultural interests of community life. Among its varied activities since its inception, was a very successful Oriental Dinner cum Cabaret held last year at which the many excellent dishes served encouraged the women present to compile this recipe book. The recipes are clearly set out and the instructions, though brief, appear to be adequate. For those with palates attuned to the spicy, the tangy and the exotic in food, the book should come as a welcome surprise, provided of course that sufficient of the more unusual ingredients are locally procurable. There are black and white in addition to photographic illustrations and a few colour plates.

## LITERATURE

**Savory, Phyllis.** *Zulu fireside tales.* Illustrated by Sylvia Baxter. Timmins. R1.35

This collection of tales relates the adventures of Zulu children: they were told to the writer by a little Zulu maid Duduzele and her mother Manalimeni Mkhize. The author has kept as nearly as possible to a true representation of Zulu thought and custom and to their traditional manner of telling tales. Equally delightful, though not quite consistently in quality, are Miss Baxter's woodcut illustrations.

## RELIGION

**Tapson, Winifred.** *A history of the diocese of George.* With a concluding chapter by the Bishop of George. Published in commemoration of the golden jubilee of the foundation of the diocese of George, 1911-1916. George & Knysna herald.

An interesting fact emerging from this history is that the total number of persons belonging to the Church in the diocese is to-day more than double what it was fifty years ago, and that this is due to the great increase in the number of Coloured members, who at present make up 80% of the total church population, and to a lesser extent also in the number of African members. European membership has declined by somewhat less than a fifth. The text of this brochure is well-supplied with photographs, which include churches and cathedrals in various towns, with special emphasis on St. Mark's Cathedral, George, of which there is also an etching by A. E. Coyne.

The important role played by Bishop Gray in the founding of the diocese is emphasized in the first chapter.

## SPORT

**McLean, T.** *Beaten by the 'Boks: the 1960 All Blacks in South Africa.* Timmins. R2.10.

A New Zealand journalist who accompanied the 1960 All Blacks on their tour through Australia and Southern Africa gives an entertaining and critical account of the team's experiences and activities. Each match is described and a statistical appendix analyses the matches and the scoring. A few chapters are descriptive, giving impressions of South Africa, its people and its politics. In this last respect the author is justly, if not always altogether accurately, critical, but he is unreservedly enthusiastic about such matters as scenery, hospitality and topics of general interest.

## TRANSPORT

**Gill, F.** *Cape trams from horse to diesel.* Fraser Gill and associates.

*Cape Trams* commemorates the first centenary of the Cape Electric Tramways at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and environs. It is the remarkable success story of a private enterprise and a pleasing contribution to the annals of Cape Africana. There are copious illustrations, mostly photographs, but also drawings by Leng Dixon, a few reproductions of Bowler prints and other interesting reproductions from earlier artists at the Cape. The Cape Times has done a fine job of printing.

## BOOK REVIEWS

University of Natal Library. *A short-title list of books printed before the year 1701.*

Durban, the University, 1961. 32 leaves.

In producing this short-title list, illustrated by 36 reproductions of title-pages, Mr. Perry has not only drawn attention to the as yet untapped resources of our scholarly libraries in South Africa; he has also

demonstrated the virtuosity of modern photo-duplication methods for bibliographical purposes. The books that are listed are not numerous: four incunabula, 30 works from the 16th century presses, 81 from the 17th century. But they cover a wide and representative field, and a short note on former owners is also included.



Although this experiment is modestly offered, it is of sufficient importance in itself to justify criticism of the photographically-reproduced title-pages, which are uneven in quality. By far the most successful are the pages originally cut or engraved in line (e.g. the *Sphaera mundi* of 1490 and the Flavius Arrian from the Estienne press, 1575); the engraved title-page of Hobbes' *Leviathan*, 1651, with niggly detail, is less successful. Another point which lends itself to criticism is the fact that all the title-pages have been reproduced, not same-size, but to a uniform final size, and no indication is given of the original dimensions. While this is, naturally, too much to ask of work that is frankly experimental, it serves to remind one that size of reproduction is, in fact, an important element in judging the lay-out and appearance of a title-page, especially in a list that does not set out to record format.

This is the type of list which more than one librarian in charge of rare books has often thought of compiling, both for purposes of instruction and for the fun of it. The University of Natal Library and its librarian are to be congratulated on having translated the thought into the deed, and demonstrating what we have hitherto suspected but could never prove: the variety and extent of our earlier bookstock resources in South Africa.

D. H. Varley.

South African Public Library. Cape Town. *A bibliography of African bibliographies; covering territories south of the Sahara*; 4th rev. ed., by A. M. Lewin Robinson. Cape Town, the Library, 1961. iv, 79 p. (Grey Bibliography No. 7). R2.00

In 1937 Mr. P. Freer compiled a short list of African bibliographies for the newly-started Bibliography course of the South African Library Association. In October 1942 *South African Libraries* carried the first four pages of a revised and expanded list under the title *A bibliography of African bibliographies* by P. Freer and D. H. Varley. The list was concluded in a further seven and a quarter pages in the next issue, that

for January 1943. It contained about 245 entries in all, arranged in alphabeticoclassed order.

Six years later, under the care of its revisor, Mr. A. M. L. Robinson, the bibliography (now twice its former size) appeared for the first time as an independent publication, being the second in the South African Public Library's new series of *Grey Bibliographies*. In 1955 came the 3rd edition, as *Grey Bibliography No. 6*. Important changes were introduced into this edition: coverage was limited to Africa South of the Sahara, and the original arrangement replaced by classification according to a modification of the U.D.C. The number of entries had grown to close on a thousand.

Now comes the latest revision, for which we are again indebted to Mr. A. M. L. Robinson, published as *Grey Bibliography No. 7*. The modified U.D.C. classification has been retained; the entries now reach approximately 1,350. The compiler has altered headings for African states, such as Mali, to correspond as far as possible to recent changes in status, although, as he points out, there is difficulty in doing this because "the position is in some cases still fluid." Cataloguers will sympathise.

Among the new entries one finds useful overseas references, such as those to the publications of the *Institute of Ethnography of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.* Local contributions (which are increasing at a considerable rate nowadays) include the State Library's *South African National Bibliography*, 1960-, Mr. S. I. Malan's *Gesamentlike Katalogus van proefskrifte en verhandelinge van die Suid-Afrikaanse Universiteite*, and many student bibliographies from the University of Cape Town. There is a noticeable increase in the number of publications from the Federation and other African territories.

Produced by photo-lithography, the latest edition is attractive in format and easy to use. The size and layout are an improvement on the previous edition, being similar to those of *Africana Nova*. The index is to specific entries, by classification number, not by pages.

Research on African topics, whether scientific, sociological, literary, historical or anything else, demands bibliographies. We lack most of the secondary sources which provide quick information in other countries (such as encyclopedias and biographical dictionaries) and recourse must be made to the primary sources scattered in books and

journals. To know about these we need bibliographies. To know about the bibliographies we need this present work; and thanks are due to the South African Library for continuing to render this valuable assistance to scholarship and research.

M. E. G.

#### AAN MEDEWERKERS EN INTEKENAARS

*Suid-Afrikaanse biblioteke* is die amptelike orgaan van die Suid-Afrikaanse Biblioteekvereniging. Dit word kosteloos uitgestuur aan volle lede, wat hulle jaarlikse intekengeld op of voor 1 Julie betaal het. *Subskripsie-fooi vir inrigtings en nie-lede*: 25/- (R2.50) per jaar.

*Los nommers*: Verkrybaar by die Ere-Sekretaris, S.A.B.V., Pretoriusstraat 433, Pretoria.

*Artikels* oor vraagstukke met betrekking tot die biblioteekwese en bibliografie word aangevra.

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*Medewerkers* word vriendelik versoek om te sorg dat manuskripte getik word, met dubbelspasiëring, redelike randruimte en by voorkeur op bladsye van kwartoformaat (10 x 8 duim). Manuskripte behoort voor insending sorgvuldig nagesien te word, daar veranderinge nadat die druk geset is hoë onkoste meebring.

*Boeke en biblioteekpublikasies*, soos bulletins, katalogi en verslae, wat vir aankondiging of resensie ingestuur word, word uiteindelik tot die Biblioteek van die Vereniging, Posbus 397, Pretoria, toegevoeg.



*Gedruk deur*

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